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Agriculture is the source of supply of our most vital requirements : food, clothing, shelter. Not only must it meet such requirements for a world population now increasing by some 100,000 persons a day, but it must also strive to meet them even more fully and satisfactorily than ever before. The establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and of numerous technical assistance programs is one indication of the widespread urge now evident among peoples to improve the living conditions in all countries.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. V, No. 3 March 1956

INTERNATIONAL INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

by P.V. SUKHATME and P.L. SHERMAN

The purpose of an index of production is to measure by a single figure the aggregate change in output, from one period to another, of a number of commodities. Since each commodity has a variety of characteristics, different commodities cannot be aggregated except in terms of some common characteristic whose importance may vary for each commodity. An index thus derived is therefore a quantity index in which the output of each commodity is weighted according to the importance of the common characteristic shown. The index will, of course, be quite different according to the common characteristic selected. For example, all commodities have weight and volume. However, an index relating to the aggregate weight or volume of different commodities would have no significance except perhaps for those concerned with storage or transport problems. In the case of foodstuffs, nutritional content, if it could be satisfactorily assessed, would be of considerable importance. Apart from the energy content of foodstuffs measured in terms of calories, a great variety of nutritional components, such as proteins and vitamins, enter into the nutritional content of any food. Unfortunately, there is no known way at present of combining these elements so as to measure the nutritional importance of any food. Calories are frequently used to measure the output of food from the point of view of energy content, but aside from the limited importance of this characteristic, it cannot be employed in measuring non-food agricultural output.

Within any country, the most significant common characteristic of different commodities, from an economic point of view, is their value as measured by prices. Apart from distortions, owing to subsidies, taxes, etc., prices per unit, whether received by producers or paid by consumers, reflect both the effort that has gone into the production of these commodities and the worth placed upon them by consumers. For these reasons national indices of agricultural output are usually calculated by weighting commodities according to their prices. If, as is most frequently the case, the simple Laspeyres formula is used, the index is

$$I = \frac{\sum p_1 q_1'}{\sum p_1 q_1} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \text{(A)}$$

where p_1, p_2, etc., represent prices of the respective commodities in the base period, q_1, q_2, etc., and q_1', q_2', etc., the corresponding quantities in the base and subsequent periods.

The national index thus calculated can be expressed alternatively in a variety of forms. We give below one form which has a particular bearing in the calculation of international indices. The price of each commodity can be expressed in terms of: (*a*) the price of the most important or major commodity of the country, so that both the numerator and denominator in the above formula may be regarded as aggregates expressed in terms of the leading commodity, (*b*) the simple weighted average price of a specific group of important commodities, (c) the simple weighted average price of the entire agricultural output of the country. The formula for these three cases becomes

$$I = \frac{\Sigma\left(\frac{p_1 q_1'}{p_r}\right)}{\Sigma\left(\frac{p_1}{p_r} q_1\right)} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \text{(B)}$$

where p_r is the price of a single commodity, or the weighted average price of a group of commodities, or the weighted average price of the entire output. It should be observed that the relative weighting given to each commodity remains as in formula (A). The aggregate in the numerator can therefore be legitimately used in comparing total output from one period to another as well as with the aggregate

in the base period as given by the denominator. This, of course, holds true whatever single commodity or group of commodities is chosen as the relative.

Formula (A) could, of course, be equally applied to the agricultural output of the world as a whole, or to that of any given region, if a uniform currency prevailed in the world or in the region in question. Alternatively, the formula could be readily adapted to meet the case if actual exchange rates in different countries really represented the true purchasing power parities of the different currencies. In the latter instance, formula (A) is expanded into:

$$I = \frac{\sum_a \left(E_a \sum_1 p_{1a} q'_{1a} \right)}{\sum_a \left(E_a \sum_1 p_{1a} q_{1a} \right)} = \frac{\sum_a E_a V'_a}{\sum_a E_a V_a} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots \text{(C)}$$

where E_a, E_b, etc., are the exchange rates of the countries in question expressed in terms of a single currency (say the U.S. dollar),

$\sum_1$ representing summation of all commodities in the index,

$\sum_a$ summation of all countries included, and

V_a, V'_a etc., are the country values of the agricultural output in the base period and the subsequent period valued at base period prices. In this way, world or regional aggregates of output and indices of output can be obtained merely by summing national aggregates, after the appropriate exchange rates have been applied.

Unfortunately, the application of exchange rates is beset with many difficulties. In many countries, multiple exchange rates exist for a variety of purposes. In many others, measures taken to protect balances of payments have resulted in official exchange rates that bear little relation to true purchasing power parities. No system of exchange rates at present in use can really be applied to measure the economic importance of farm output from one country to another. It is clear, however, that if price weights are to be used in the calculation of international indices of production, the use of exchange rates, in one form or another, cannot be obviated. For, if world or regional aggregates and indices are to be valid, the components of these aggregates must be expressed in terms of a common unit relating to the common characteristic of the commodities whose importance is measured. The problem is, therefore, whether the direct use of exchange rates can be circumvented by a method which indirectly takes account of value in exchange. A meeting of experts, held in Rome in December 1952, recommended that the exchange difficulty be avoided by the use of weights based upon national price relatives in which the national average price of any commodity is expressed in terms of the price of a single important commodity in the base period. For a region as a whole, the regional weight to be assigned to any commodity would be obtained by multiplying the national output of the commodity in the base period by the national price weight so calculated, and dividing the sum of the weighted country aggregates of the commodity by the total regional output of the commodity in the base period. Thus, if r is the base commodity

$$W_1 = \frac{\sum_a \left(\frac{p_1}{p_r} q_1 \right)}{\sum_a q_1}$$

where W_1 is the regional weight for commodity 1. The index for the region can then be expressed as

$$I_R = \frac{\sum_1 \left(W_1 \sum_a q'_1 \right)}{\sum_1 W_1 \sum_a q_1} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \text{(D)}$$

The meeting of experts further recommended that for each region the commodity r chosen as a base should be the staple commodity of the particular region. It is, however, easy to show that the index resulting from this method of calculation will be different according to the commodity chosen as base. This arises from the fact that the regional weights calculated for the different commodities are not symmetrically related. [1]

Not only will the index series change with the choice of the base commodity, but even with a chosen base it will be susceptible to distortions from change in the price of the base commodity due to national policies as opposed to natural market

---

[1] For, taking commodity number 1 as base, the regional weight for commodity number 2 is:

$$\sum_a \left(\frac{p_2 q_2}{p_1} \right) \Big/ \sum_a q_2$$

Taking commodity number 2 as base, the regional weight for commodity 1 is:

$$\sum_a \left(\frac{p_1 q_1}{p_2} \right) \Big/ \sum_a q_1$$

The two expressions are clearly not necessarily reciprocals. That this will give rise to different indices for a region according to the commodity chosen as a base can be demonstrated by considering a region producing only two commodities, q_1 and q_2, in the base period.

If commodity 1 is used as the base for price relations, we get

$$I = \frac{q_1' + w_1 q_2'}{q_1 + w_1 q_2}$$

If commodity 2 is used as the base, we get:

$$I = \frac{w_2 q_1' + q_2'}{w_2 q_1 + q_2} = \frac{q_1' + \frac{1}{w_2} q_2'}{q_1 + \frac{1}{w_2} q_2}$$

The two indices will be identical only if $w_1 = \frac{1}{w_2}$, i.e., if the weights are reciprocal.

conditions. Finally, regional indices thus arrived at could not be combined into a world index except by arbitrarily weighting them.

The problem lends itself to solution by an extension of the formula B, case (*c*), where p_r represents the weighted average price of the entire output of a country.

No suitable method has yet been evolved for measuring the true purchasing power parities in different countries. One method commonly used for calculating the true exchange parity between two countries (A and B) is to calculate the cost in country B of a basket of goods and services of the type consumed in country A. A different parity is obtained, however, if the cost of a basket of goods of the type normally consumed in country B is ascertained in country A. Different parities can, in fact, be obtained by different methods and for different purposes. For example, in the case of agriculture, it might be assumed that the intrinsic value in any country of a unit of its agricultural produce — calculated by weighting the various prices by their respective quantities, aggregating, and then dividing by the total output — is the same for each country in the region. On this assumption, suppose the weighted average price per unit of output is

$\bar{p}_a$ pounds in the United Kingdom

$\bar{p}_b$ francs in France

$\bar{p}_c$ marks in Germany

$\bar{p}_d$ dollars in the United States

Since these values are assumed equivalent, we get

1 pound $= \dfrac{\bar{p}_d}{\bar{p}_a}$ dollars, 1 franc $= \dfrac{\bar{p}_d}{\bar{p}_b}$ dollars,

1 mark $= \dfrac{\bar{p}_d}{\bar{p}_c}$ dollars.

By this method of calculated parities, the exchange values of currencies in each country are proportional to $\dfrac{1}{\bar{p}_a}$, $\dfrac{1}{\bar{p}_b}$, etc., i.e., to the reciprocals of the weighted average price per unit of output in each country. By substituting $\dfrac{1}{\bar{p}_a}$ etc., for the exchange rates E_a, etc., in the formula (C) above, where

$$\bar{p}_a = \frac{p_{1a}\, q_{1a}}{\sum_1 q_{1a}}, \text{ we get}$$

$$I = \frac{\sum_a \dfrac{1}{\bar{p}_a}\left(\sum_1 p_{1a}\, q'_{1a}\right)}{\sum_a \dfrac{1}{\bar{p}_a}\left(\sum_1 p_{1a}\, q_{1a}\right)} = \frac{\sum_a \left(\sum_1 \dfrac{p_{1a}}{\bar{p}_a}\, q'_{1a}\right)}{\sum_a \left(\sum_1 \dfrac{p_{1a}}{\bar{p}_a}\, q_{1a}\right)} \quad \ldots\ldots \quad \text{(E)}$$

Therefore, formula (E) avoids the direct use of actual exchange rates while at the same time making use of exchange parities defined as above for agricultural production. Each term of the aggregates (both numerator and denominator) is expressed in a common unit, thus making aggregation valid for index-number purposes.

The question arises, to what extent can the reciprocals of the average price per unit of agricultural produce in different countries be regarded as reflecting exchange parities? Where countries of a region have fairly similar patterns of agricultural output, obviously there is a high degree of conformity. Clearly they will reflect exchange parities much more than the reciprocals of the prices of a single commodity, say wheat. For wheat prices in different countries may be subject to varying distortions owing to support measures or other national policies. Moreover, even in countries with similar patterns of agricultural output there may be varying preferences and therefore different intrinsic values of wheat. These objections, of course, apply to any single commodity chosen as a base. The weighted average price of a representative common market basket of goods would no doubt give better results than the use of a single commodity. But in countries where patterns of output are similar, the unit value of a market basket will not reflect exchange parities as effectively as the unit value of the entire agricultural output. Further, the use of a common market basket becomes difficult, if not impossible, in countries with divergent patterns of output. In such countries, provided their output is sufficiently diverse in character, we may still consider the unit value of agricultural output as inversely proportional to exchange parities. Where, however, two different countries have sharply divergent as well as highly specialized agricultural economies, e.g., specialized livestock production in the one case and specialization in a few major crops in the other, the relationship can no longer be regarded as valid. In these cases the aggregates for the countries obtained in formula (E) could not be legitimately compared as such. This objection, however, applies less to the calculation of an index measuring change in output from one period to another.

It must be emphasized that the above discussion relates to exchange parities specially defined for agricultural output. The calculation of true exchange *rates* between different countries involves the entire range of goods and services produced in each country and sold in internal and external trade. In particular, the true exchange rate for a country in which agricultural output is a small fraction of total output might bear little relation to the exchange parity defined as above for agricultural output.

In the above formula (E), the index is obtained by summing national aggregates based on country weights, country by country. It can readily be shown that approximately the same result is obtained if commodity aggregates for the region based on regional weights are summed, commodity by commodity, using the same system of weighting as in formula (E). For, let W_1 be the regional weight for commodity number 1 under this weighting system, and let A_1' and A_1 be the regional aggregates for commodity number 1 in the second and base period respectively:

$$\text{now } W_1 = \frac{\sum_a \left(\frac{p_{1a}}{\bar{p}_a} q_{1a}\right)}{\sum_a q_{1a}}$$

$$\text{let } W_1' = \frac{\sum_a \left(\frac{p_{1a}}{\bar{p}_a} q'_{1a}\right)}{\sum_a q'_{1a}}$$

Since, for any given commodity, we may expect the ratios $\frac{W_1'}{W_1}, \frac{W_2'}{W_2}, \frac{W_3'}{W_3}$ to be in each case close to unity, we then have

$$I = \frac{\sum_1 A_1'}{\sum_1 A_1} = \frac{\sum_1 \left(W_1 \sum_a q'_{1a}\right)}{\sum_1 \left(W_1 \sum_a q_{1a}\right)} = \frac{\sum_1 \left(W_1' \sum_a q'_{1a}\right)}{\sum_1 \left(W_1 \sum_a q_{1a}\right)} \text{ approximately}$$

$$\text{or } I = \frac{\sum_1 \left(\sum_a \frac{p_{1a}}{\bar{p}_a} q'_{1a}\right)}{\sum_1 \left(\sum_a \frac{p_{1a}}{\bar{p}_a} q_{1a}\right)} \text{ approximately} \ldots\ldots\ldots \text{(F)}$$

By interchanging summation it is evident that formula (F) is identical with formula (E). The above system of weighting therefore has a number of important advantages that make its use preferable for the calculation of indices of production:

(*a*) It obviates the need for the use of actual exchange rates but nevertheless brings in a concept of exchange parities specially defined for agricultural production. This ensures that commodities are weighted appropriately according to their price importance in the different countries.

(*b*) The price weights, both for the country and the region, are symmetrical since they are based on average country relationships. Unlike the present FAO method, the new system will lead to an unambiguous series independent of the base commodity.

(*c*) The new index is derived directly from the country indices based on country weights. Therefore, the differences between the national indices based on national weights and those calculated from regional weights are less in this system than in any other.

(*d*) The new system would permit more accurate comparison between countries.

(*e*) A straight addition of regional aggregates would approximate closely to the sum of country aggregates based on country weights.

Thus a world index can be derived which obviates the need to weight regional indices arbitrarily.

It is hoped, in a subsequent article, to illustrate by the use of actual country data the differences arising in regional indices of agricultural output through the use of this new system compared with the system presently used in FAO as well as with a system using actual exchange rates.

Commodity Notes

COARSE GRAIN[1]

Production and Supplies

MAIZE

World maize production is significantly larger than in 1954, mainly owing to an increase in the United States and to an anticipated rise in Argentina. Europe also obtained a useful increase.

The United States crop for 1955 is estimated to have reached 80.9 million metric tons, of which 72.6 million tons were harvested for grain. A slight reduction in area in 1955 was more than offset by an appreciable increase in yields. In 1954 the output was 76.5 million tons, including 68.1 million tons of grain. The stocks at the beginning of the current year (1 October) showed a further rise, the fourth in succession, reaching 26.0 million tons, of which about 85 percent was held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The total supply in 1955/56 thus reaches a record level of 98.6 million tons.

Domestic use of maize in the United States is expected to be larger, mainly owing to an increase in livestock numbers. Exports are also expected to increase substantially and have in fact been running in recent months at about twice the rate achieved in 1954/55. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that the stocks remaining at the end of the year can be appreciably reduced; there may even be some further slight increase.

The maize price is supported in 1955/56 at a national average farm rate of $1.58 per bushel. While it is expected that greater use will be made by farmers of the loan facilities than last year, when only 6.6 million tons were placed under loan or purchase agreement, much of the crop produced in the commercial area, in which the full support price is applied, will not be eligible for support because many farmers have not complied with their acreage allotments. The relatively large free supply has resulted in some decline in price, the farm price in the last quarter of 1955 averaging $1.13, compared with the current support level of $1.58 and with a farm average of $1.40 in the last quarter of 1954.

In view of the large supplies, a further reduction has been made in the maize area allotment for the commercial area in 1956. At 17.5 million hectares, this allotment is about 15 percent below last year's. If legislation embodying the Soil Bank proposals is passed, the acreage may be further reduced. The minimum support rate for maize has been set at $1.40 per bushel, equivalent to 81 percent of parity, compared with $1.58, or 87 percent of parity, in 1955.

A larger output is also in prospect in Argentina. The crop outlook in early February appeared favorable, with preliminary production estimates in the neighborhood of 5 million tons. The last crop reached only 2.5 million tons and Argentina has consequently exported little maize over the past year. In South Africa, on the other hand, there were fears that drought might bring the crop below last year's level of 3.3 million tons.

Maize production in Canada showed a sizeable advance to 800,000 tons. Here maize production has increased steadily in recent years, the current year's output being more than twice the prewar average. Mexico, however, has apparently harvested 20 percent less than last year, its output now being placed at about 3.2 million tons.

In Europe, the French maize crop is estimated at 910,000 tons, compared with 955,000 tons in 1954. This crop has shown substantial progress in recent years. Production in Italy also reached a high level, the crop now being unofficially estimated at 3.2 million tons, against 2.9 million tons. The crop in Yugoslavia is also reported to be larger than last year's.

BARLEY

Barley production in 1955/56 is also larger than the previous crop, with increases in North America and Western Europe more than offsetting declines in North Africa and Asia.

The United States crop, now estimated at 8.5 million tons, against the 8.1 million tons of the previous year, is the second largest on record. Yields were above average, though not quite as high as in the previous year, while acreage was some 8 percent larger. This increase has occurred in spite of a reduction of 20 cents per bushel in the support level. The carry-over on 1 July 1955 was

[1] For tables of area and production of these grains, see FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, February 1956, pp. 31-33.

2.8 million tons, substantially larger than that of a year earlier, bringing supplies available in 1955/56 as high as 11.3 million tons.

Domestic utilization of barley in the first six months of the current year is larger than in the same period of last year, while exports were nearly three times as high as last year. If disappearance continues at this increased rate for the remainder of the year, a further increase in end-of-year stocks may be avoided. Average farm prices in the months July-December, at 91 cents per bushel, were 14 cents lower than in the same period of the previous year but only slightly below the current support of 94 cents.

Canadian production of barley in 1955 was substantially larger — 5.5 million tons against 3.8 million tons in 1954. Stocks held at the beginning of the season were considerably smaller than a year earlier as a result of the reduced production of 1954 but, with the large new crop, supplies for 1955/56 are somewhat greater. These are supplemented by larger supplies of other grains. Increases in livestock are expected to result in greater domestic utilization in the current year, but grain supplies are more than adequate for all likely demands. Exports in July-December 1955, however, were only about half the volume of those in the same months of 1954. Some increase in year-end stocks seems probable.

European crops of barley in 1955 were in most cases larger than those of 1954. The most striking increase occurred in the United Kingdom, the crop reaching 3.0 million tons against 2.3 million tons in 1954. In all, Western Europe obtained an increase of 8 percent on last year, the year marking a further step in the steady postwar expansion. The only country showing a substantial decline was Spain, with a crop of 1.7 million tons compared with 2.2 million tons last year. Some increase is believed to have occurred also in Eastern Europe.

Except for Australia, whose crop of 828,000 tons is 28 percent above last year's, and Turkey which obtained a crop of 3 million against 2.4 million tons in 1954, other regions show declines. These are substantial in Algeria, French Morocco, and Iraq. There was also a decline in Japan. Argentine production is provisionally estimated at 990,000 tons against 1.1 million tons for the previous year.

Prices and Trade

Prices of feed grains in general showed a declining tendency in the second half of 1955. Though firmer in December and January, they remained substantially below the levels of a year ago. The price of United States maize No. 3 at Chicago averaged $1.47 per bushel in July and continued to decline until November when it averaged $1.17. In the following months it strengthened to $1.24 compared with $1.52 a year earlier. The national farm average price by mid-January had reached $1.16 per bushel, substantially below the national average support rate of $1.58. Feed barley prices showed a relatively smaller decline. Canada No. 1 feed averaged $1.00 per bushel in January, compared with $1.04 in July, while United States feed No. 3 at Minneapolis was $0.84 per bushel compared with $0.89. Prices of feed wheat in Canada also declined until early November.

Increases in freight rates for the most part prevented importers from benefiting from these declines. C.I.F. prices in Europe of Iraqi and Canadian barley showed virtually no net change over the seven-month period ($69 and $65 per ton respectively), while Argentine barley, owing to the more marked rise in La Plata rates, rose from $66 to $72 per ton. United States maize, whose decline on the domestic markets was more pronounced, fell from $72 to $67 per ton.

Provisional estimates of exports of maize and barley from some of the principal sources in the months July-December are shown in Table 1. For both grains, United States shipments show a substantial increase. Argentine maize exports, still under the influence of the poor 1955 crop, have shrunk considerably but, if the better crop prospects are maintained, there may be some recovery towards mid-1956. In the case of barley, Argentina, as well as the United States, increased shipments, but Canadian exports were only 60 percent of the volume of last year.

Table 1. — Exports of Maize and Barley

Grain and country	1954/55	1954	1955
	July-June	July-Dec.	July-Dec.
	..... *Thousand metric tons*		
Maize			
Argentina	1 738	1 563	200
United States	1 950	859	1 658
TOTAL	3 688	2 422	1 858
Barley			
Argentina	385	191	302
Australia	428	149	80
Canada	1 667	1 034	[1]600
United States	838	386	1 050
TOTAL	3 318	1 760	2 070

[1] Preliminary.

United States

Acreage Restrictions

For the second year in succession the area sown to rice in the United States will be reduced this spring. The national rice allotment announced for 1956 implies a reduction of 15 percent on the 1955 acreage, which had already been cut by 29 percent from the record area of 1954. This means a reduction of about 40 percent in two years. [2]

Rice growers were asked to vote on marketing quotas for the 1956 crop rice in a referendum held on 27 January; it resulted in acceptance by a majority of about 85 percent. Of the major rice producing states, only California was opposed to the adoption of these quotas.

When marketing quotas are in effect, growers who exceed their acreage allotment are subject to a penalty on the excess rice. Compliance with acreage allotments will be a condition of eligibility for price support for the 1956 crop rice. The minimum support price has been reduced from a national average of $4.66 per hundredweight for the 1955 crop to $4.04 for the 1956 crop (or from $102.50 to $81.00 per metric ton).

Government Stocks

Revised figures show that, of the 1954 crop, 1,152,000 tons of paddy (equivalent to 768,000 tons of milled rice) were taken over by the Commodity Credit Corporation under various price support operations; that figure represents two fifths of the record 1954 crop. During 1955, CCC was able to dispose of less than one third of this stock, total disposals amounting to about 225,000 tons of milled rice equivalent. Table 2 shows these disposals by categories of rice and by methods of disposal. It will be seen that nearly half of the total disposals consisted of broken rice or of paddy which is believed to have been used as feed or for industrial purposes. In January 1956 CCC disposed of a further 18,000 tons (milled rice equivalent). [3]

Table 2. — Commodity Credit Corporation Disposals of Rice during 1955

Items	Paddy	Milled rice	Broken rice	Total in milled equivalent
	..... *Metric tons*			
Domestic				
Commercial sales	29 919	11	50 092	69 550
Donations.	—	22 817	—	22 817
Other.	—	45	—	45
Export				
Commercial sales	976	62 701	31 059	94 394
Transfers	—	34 626	—	34 626
International barter	—	3 483	—	3 483

Rice Varieties

The United States Rice Millers' Association again has compiled detailed figures showing the acreages sown in 1955 to the different varieties in all the rice-growing counties of the United States. A comparison of these figures with previous years shows that farmers continue to switch from medium-grain to long-grain varieties. At present, the latter not only occupy the largest area, but their share in the total area has grown from 46 percent in 1954 to 51 percent in 1955. Texas continues to be the principal state for long-grain rice, of which "Blue Bonnet" is still the main individual variety, although "Century Patna" is rapidly gaining favor. The second place was taken by medium-grain varieties, though their share fell from 34 percent in 1954 to 30 percent in 1955. Louisiana and Arkansas continue to be the principal states for medium-grain rice, and particularly for the "Zenith" variety. The remaining rice area (19 percent) was sown to short-grain varieties consisting almost exclusively of "Pearl," 93 percent of which were grown in California where "Pearl" occupied 97 percent of the rice area. The concentration on very few varieties continues, and over 94 percent of the total United States rice area was devoted to only five individual varieties. As the total rice area was drastically reduced by acreage allotments, there was a contraction in the area sown to four of these five varieties, but "Century Patna" increased not only its proportionate share but also the absolute area. "Zenith" continues to be the most widely-grown variety (24.5 percent), but "Blue Bonnet" is now very close with 23.5 percent.

1955 Exports of Thailand and Egypt

Preliminary figures are now available for rice shipments during 1955 from Thailand and Egypt. Tables 3 and 4 indicate shipments from each of these countries according to the type of processing and to the main destinations. As regards processing, it will be noted that shipments of husked rice

[2] For details of proposals on agricultural policy concerning rice in the President's Farm Program for 1956, see "Grain - United States Farm Program Proposals," FAO *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, February 1956, p. 25.

[3] Preliminary reports indicate that farmers availed themselves of the farm support program for 1,780,000 tons of paddy (equivalent to about 780,000 tons of milled rice) of the 1955 crop, i.e., almost exactly half the crop. However, not all this paddy may have to be taken over ultimately by CCC.

Table 3. — Exports of Rice from Thailand in 1955 * Showing Principal Types of Processing and Main Destinations

Destinations	Milled rice	Husked rice	Broken rice	Rice flour	Sundry	Percentage of total exports
	1	2	3	4	5	
	..... *Thousand metric tons*					*Percentage*
Japan	320	—	27	—	—	26.4
Singapore	176	0.8	50	30	4	19.9
Malaya	113	0.05	50	7	5	13.2
Hong Kong	85	0.2	31	21	3	14.5
Indonesia	66	—	—	—	—	5.0
Philippines	56	—	0.4	—	—	4.3
Other Asian countries	67	—	34	0.4	—	7.8
Europe	45	4	4	27	—	6.1
Africa	8	—	18	—	—	2.0
Persian Gulf	7	—	—	—	—	0.6
TOTAL (incl. other countries)	946	5.4	265	86	12	100

* Preliminary. — [1] Including glutinous (54,000 tons) and parboiled (17,500 tons) rice. — [2] "Loonzain." — [3] Including glutinous broken rice (13,500 tons). — [4] This rice flour resembles small brokens rather than rice bran. — [5] Including infested rice.

play a much greater part in Egypt's exports than they do in those of Thailand, where they are almost insignificant. The willingness to supply husked rice at attractive prices has enabled Egypt to secure a considerable part of the market in Northwest Europe, where rice millers like to buy husked rice and to remill it to suit special markets. The rice flour shown in column 4 of Thailand's exports is not a form of bran but rather akin to small brokens.

As regards destinations, it will be seen that Japan was Thailand's best customer and took over a quarter of its rice exports. Singapore, Hong Kong, and Malaya were the other main buyers. In the case of Hong Kong, the purchases of broken rice and rice flour exceeded those of whole rice. Europe took over two fifths of Egypt's rice exports, but while Northwest Europe bought, in the main, husked rice, Eastern Europe took only fully milled rice. The figures for Eastern Europe, which took 18 percent of Egypt's exports, are one of the first reflections of the revival of rice purchasing by this region. It is not yet clear, however, whether the final destination of these shipments was, in fact, Eastern Europe.

Table 4. — Exports of Rice from Egypt in 1955 * Showing Principal Types of Processing and Main Destinations

Destinations	Milled rice	Husked rice	Broken rice	Percentage of total exports
	.... *Thousand metric tons*			*Percentage*
Northwest Europe	16	35	2	25
Eastern Europe	31	—	—	18
Near East	44	5	0.1	28
Africa	30	—	4.5	21
Far East	12	—	—	7
Others	1	0.7	—	1
TOTAL	134	41	6.6	100

* Preliminary.

JUTE

Of all fibers, natural and man-made, jute accounts for about 12 percent in physical volume. It is the most important fiber in use outside the apparel field. Geographically, its production is extremely concentrated but its ultimate utilization is very widespread, as may be seen from Table 5. Despite its traditional importance, there has been some conjecture in recent years about the future role of jute. The following paragraphs summarize some of the features and conclusions reached in a recent FAO survey of markets, manufacturing, and production.

Over three quarters of all mill-manufactured jute finds its way into containers, principally for packaging agricultural produce. Despite a marked advance in agricultural output, the volume of jute goods utilized in the mid-1950's was somewhat smaller than in the years immediately preceding the war. This may be ascribed to three factors:

(*a*) production or movement into commercial (including export) channels of some agricultural commodities for which jute packaging is particularly suited, has expanded less markedly than that of commodities for which jute packaging is less suited;

(*b*) development of bulk handling facilities (inland and at ports) and of prepackaging for the retail trade, eliminating the traditional type of container;

(*c*) displacement of jute containers by those made from other fibers or materials, notably paper.

There are few countries which do not use jute goods. Regionally, Europe ranks first in importance, accounting for some 30 percent of world consumption, the proportions of other regions being: Far East 24 percent, North America 18 percent, Latin America 12 percent, Africa and Near East 10 percent, and Oceania 6 percent. There is a relatively high utilization of jute in non-packaging outlets, notably for floor coverings in Europe, and the predominance of this region has tended to increase. On the other hand, bulk handling has for many years been expanding, most notably in North America, and this and other factors are reflected in a persistent decline in this

region's relative importance, while the use of substitutes has adversely affected jute outlets in Latin America in more recent years.

Over one half of all jute goods are imported, North America and Latin America being the major importing regions. Imports have failed to reach the prewar volume and in more recent years have tended to represent a smaller proportion of the total market. Excepting Europe and the Far East, which import only about one quarter, all the other regions import more than three quarters of their requirements. In Europe and North America, the proportion imported is rather stable but other regions, notably Latin America and the Far and Near East, tend to meet an increasing proportion of their requirements from expanding local industries.

Jute manufacturing is concentrated to the extent of three fifths in the main jute growing region. India accounts for 57 percent and Pakistan for 3 percent of all mill-manufactured jute, the other main manufacturing region being Western Europe, with the United Kingdom accounting for 8 percent and other Western European countries for 22 percent. Since prewar years, there has been a reduction in installed machinery in British industry and a sealing of a proportion of that in the Indian industry; but this has been offset by an expansion of capacity in other countries, notably in the new industry in Pakistan, and by widespread modernization in Europe and India.

The relative importance of jute industries depends to some extent on the protection they enjoy in domestic markets and for the rest on their competitiveness in world markets. Cloths and bags account for about 90 percent of jute goods entering world markets. India has long held a predominance of over 80 percent. During postwar years, however, European industries have at times given increased competition, particularly in better-quality (hessian) cloths in which they specialize. The Pakistani and Japanese industries have entered world markets more recently.

In this connection comparative costs are important. In relatively low-priced higher-quality fiber, Pakistan has a virtual monopoly. An abundant labor supply permits more intensive working of machinery throughout the East at low wage rates, while a high ratio of modernized machinery to labor favors the industries in Europe. A factor independent of productivity and costs is the location of industries in relation to markets.

Over the past 15 years, the growing of jute (and allied fibers) has spread from the primary producing region of Pakistan, mainly to adjacent India. Except for a small fraction, all jute is produced in those two countries, at present in about equal proportions. Mechanical extraction of

Table 5. — Relative Importance of Countries Producing and Manufacturing Jute and Using Jute Goods

Country	Jute production			Country	Jute consumption			Country	Consumption of jute goods		
	1948-50 avg.	1951-53 avg.	1954		1948-50 avg.	1951-53 avg.	1954		1948-50 avg.	1951-53 avg.	1954
	.... Million metric tons				*.... Million metric tons ....*				*.... Million metric tons ....*		
WORLD TOTAL.....	1.54	1.82	1.48	WORLD TOTAL	1.62	1.79	1.92	WORLD TOTAL.....	1.69	1.77	1.85
	.. Percentage of world total ..				*.. Percentage of world total ..*				*.. Percentage of world total ..*		
Pakistan	64	53	47	India	65	57	57	United States	19	18	15
India	33	*45	*49	United Kingdom ...	6	7	7	India	15	14	13
Others.....	*2	*2	*3	Germany, W.....	3	4	5	United Kindgom ...	10	10	12
				France.....	4	5	5	Australia	6	5	7
				Belgium	3	4	4	Germany, W.....	2	3	4
				Pakistan	—	1	3	Argentina	5	4	4
				United States	4	5	3	France.....	4	4	4
				Italy	2	3	3	Italy	1	2	3
				Spain.....	2	2	2	Pakistan	1	2	2
				Brazil	2	2	2	Cuba	3	3	2
				Japan.....	1	1	1	Belgium	1	1	2
								Brazil	2	2	2
				Others.....	7	9	8	Spain.....	2	2	2
								Canada.....	2	2	2
								U. of S. Africa....	1	1	1
								Burma.....	1	2	1
								Indonesia.....	1	1	1
								Netherlands	1	1	1
								Egypt	2	1	1
								Japan.....	1	2	1
								Thailand.....	1	1	1
								New Zealand.....	1	1	1
								Philippines	1	1	1
								Others.....	17	17	16

* Including allied fibers, e.g., mesta.

the fiber from the plant being problematical, the supply of labor in suitable growing areas tends to be a limiting factor to expansion outside Pakistan and India.

In the main jute growing areas of these two countries, the cultivation of jute forms part of a traditional rotation, the extent of jute plantings depending on the relative advantages of jute versus rice, the staple food of the population. This phenomenon reflects itself in a marked correlation between the ratio of jute to rice prices and the area in jute, which suggests that before the Second World War nearly two thirds of the variations in jute area in Bengal were attributable to variations in the price ratio. Moreover, variations in area are extremely wide, while those in yields per acre are relatively narrow and provide little counteraction. There is consequently a wide variation in jute production. On the other hand, industrial requirements of raw jute are affected by the state of economic activity as well as by the price of jute. In the two decades before the Second World War, variation in such requirements coincided with similar variations in production in two thirds of the years, but over the whole period, variation in requirements was not as wide. Consequently, unless well-financed and technically equipped agencies are operating to relieve intermittent plethora and scarcity, jute prices are liable to vary considerably.

In postwar years and particularly since the partition of India, the area under jute in Pakistan has been subject to licensing. While this has not greatly alleviated wide fluctuations, it has prevented over-expansion. On the other hand, there is some evidence that planting of jute in India depends to some extent on the price of the marginal import supply from Pakistan. The limitation of production in Pakistan and the former high value of the Pakistani currency raised the import price of raw jute higher than it would otherwise have been and jute planting has consequently been stimulated in India.

While world economic activity in the postwar era has lent a continuously favorable impetus to industrial requirements of raw jute, the short-term equilibrium in raw jute between supply and demand remains uneasy. In early post-partition years, short crops and trade and currency difficulties constricted supply; and stocks of jute and jute goods in manufacturing centers and in world markets reached a low ebb. However, the subsequent climb in the raw jute outturn was steep as compared with that in industrial offtake. In 1951/52 and 1952/53 large portions of Pakistani and Indian crops were not in demand for manufacturing while substantial quantities of jute were officially purchased at minimum prices in Pakistan. Manufacturing requirements, however, still tended to increase and the accumulations were absorbed by industry in the following two seasons of short crops.

With jute's ultimate market showing signs of broadening and stocks of jute goods and raw jute reduced in the main manufacturing centers, there was some prospect that industrial demand for raw jute might continue to increase in 1955/56. Stocks in producing countries are much depleted but a limited re-expansion in jute growing is under way. First estimates suggest that current crops will be sufficient to meet a modest increase in demand. Further ahead, however, supply may be more ample. The recent devaluation of the Pakistani currency could very well have the effect of increasing the incentive to grow jute there; but the effect of increasing Pakistani supply being minimized as far as external prices are concerned, discouragement to jute growing in India may not be very great. On the other hand, Pakistani authorities are giving consideration to limiting the growing of jute to the extent planted this season.

As regards the longer-term prospects, the world demand for jute is governed by a number of conflicting trends whose net effect is difficult to gauge with any precision. Increasing populations and rising standards of living, however, can contribute in a number of ways to expansion in jute requirements both as containers or as products or components in household and other non-packaging fields, while research may well prove the reliability and adaptability of the jute fiber either by itself or in combination with other materials for an extended range of uses. However, something further may be said on the three adverse factors mentioned earlier as affecting the packaging field.

The postwar advance in agricultural production and trade has been uneven. But, as conditions become more settled and techniques advance, the lag in production in the Far East should be lessened; and there is then at least the possibility of a wider and freer movement, internal and external, of jute-packed commodities such as rice. At the same time, there is evidence that recovery may not be long delayed in output of products taking some years to mature, such as coffee and cacao, which move so largely from Latin America and Africa in jute bags. And if in other jute-using sectors of agricultural production the advance is stemmed or arrested pending surplus disposal, as for example in cotton, in the longer run expansion here, as in other sectors, will be necessary to meet the requirements of growing populations and higher standards of living.

On the other hand, higher standards of living seem also likely to be achieved in some areas by reductions in cost. Bulk handling and mass

methods of bringing produce to users (farmer, manufacturer, or ultimate customer) have developed in the West (and closely associated regions such as Oceania) where labor is relatively expensive. Continued full employment in those regions, especially insofar as it is accompanied by shortages of labor in agriculture and handling, will tend to reinforce these trends. Moreover, the adjustment of food prices in wholesale and retail trade to accord with the lower levels now prevailing in primary markets will stimulate the search for economies in handling. The field over which the traditionally sized textile or paper bag is used in these regions is therefore liable to contract further.

If, however, as may be expected, a larger volume of produce is moving, especially in other regions, container requirements may be no less than hitherto; and the crucial question then is the cost of using jute as against other containers. With jute production and manufacture more broadly based in recent years, the price of jute containers has become more competitive. There are few signs of any change in the price of paper, except in an upward direction; and wherever container reutilization is extensive, there is the possibility of jute recapturing some markets lost in earlier years. On the other hand, prices of fibers, particularly cotton, seem likely to continue under pressure and increased competition from this direction may develop.

The market for jute, whether in raw or manufactured form, lies to the extent of 85 percent outside Pakistan and India. Two further factors affecting jute's competitive position are important, one to some extent within the control of the countries mentioned, the other outside it. First, a reasonable degree of price stability imparts confidence to manufacturers and users of containers. In this respect, paper has an advantage which jute has hitherto not been able to emulate. Second, freight rates are an important element in the landed cost of jute and jute goods. Their continued advance will be generally adverse to jute prospects, but it will be particularly so in the more distant markets of the West where substitute materials are locally produced and manufactured.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS

World Outlook for Linseed Oil : Lower Exports in 1956

World indigenous exports of linseed and linseed oil in 1955 fell to about 480,000 tons, oil equivalent, a decline of 20 percent from the postwar record level of 1954 (see Table 6). World production of linseed oil is estimated at 820,000 tons, only about 5 percent lower than in 1954, but world carry-in stocks were substantially smaller. Hence, although there was a remarkable recovery in shipments from India and Canadian exports apparently doubled, these increases only partly offset declines in exports from Argentina and, above all, the United States. Government stocks in these two countries were virtually liquidated.

World import demand in 1955 remained strong despite the heavy purchases made the previous year. This reflected the record level of industrial activity, especially in Western Europe, where production of paint (the main use for linseed oil) continued to expand. As in 1954, the U.S.S.R. made heavy purchases of Argentine linseed oil. There was, however, a moderate decline (about 10,000 tons) in stocks of linseed oil held in Netherlands bonded warehouses in 1955, in contrast to the large addition to stocks in 1954.

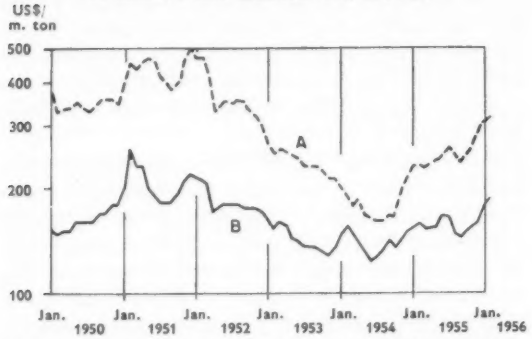
Owing to the smaller world export supplies and the strong demand, the average price of linseed oil in international markets rose to $247 per metric ton in 1955, nearly 40 percent higher than in the previous year. It again rose steeply in early 1956 to reach $325 per ton in mid-February, the highest level since late 1952 and almost as high as in June 1950, before the outbreak of the Korean War (see Figure 1).

Table 6. — Linseed Oil and Linseed in Terms of Oil Indigenous Exports and Retained Imports, Prewar and 1951-1955

Country or area	Average 1934-38	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955[1]
	Thousand metric tons					
INDIGENOUS EXPORTS						
Argentina	524	320	37	116	222	150
United States	—	40	27	41	288	109
Canada	—	21	35	48	40	90
India	84	25	36	7	1	75
Uruguay	25	22	31	50	34	35
Others	[2]14	20	32	36	20	20
WORLD TOTAL	647	448	198	298	605	480
RETAINED IMPORTS						
United Kingdom	107	149	54	41	121	110
Continental Western Europe[3]	321	222	137	174	269	[4]240
Eastern Europe[5] and U.S.S.R.	5	9	1	15	70	60
United States	156	—	—	—	—	—
Others[6]	45	87	28	43	54	55
WORLD TOTAL	634	437	220	273	[4]514	[4]470

[1] Mainly estimates based on figures for 10 or 11 months. — [2] Including exports of 6,000 tons from U.S.S.R. — [3] All Continental Europe except Eastern European countries. — [4] Excludes addition to stocks in Netherlands bonded warehouses estimated at 43,000 tons of linseed oil in 1954. In 1955 there was a net subtraction from these stocks of about 10,000 tons. [5] Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany (postwar), Hungary, Poland, and Romania. — [6] Australia and Japan are the leading countries in this group.

Figure 1. — Monthly Average International Prices of Linseed and Linseed Oil, 1950-56

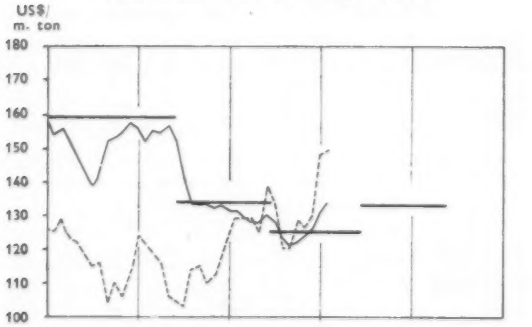


NOTE: Prices are compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Argentine and Canadian prices are converted to U.S. dollars from pounds sterling at official rate of exchange.
A - Argentine linseed oil, bulk, c.i.f. European port.
B - Canadian linseed, bulk, c.i.f. European port.

With continued strong import demand and with international market prices at the highest level in three years, production and commercial exports of both Canada and the United States are likely to be large in 1956, barring exceptionally unfavorable crop conditions. But Argentine export supplies have fallen to the lowest postwar level, and supplies in Uruguay are also small. Hence, even if shipments from India are maintained at last year's unusually high level, there is likely to be a further moderate decline in world exports of linseed and linseed oil in 1956.

United States exports of linseed oil totaled about 109,000 tons in terms of oil in 1955. This was 60 percent below the exceptionally high 1954 level, but over three times the average for the 1948-53 period. By the end of 1955, United States government stocks had been reduced to 26,000 tons of linseed oil and 10,000 tons of linseed. These stocks were sold, mainly for export, by mid-February 1956.

Figure 2. — Linseed: Domestic Prices, Canada and United States, 1953-56



——— United States government support price to farmers (Minneapolis basis).
——— United States, No. 1, Minneapolis.
- - - - - - - Canada, No. 1, C. W., Winnipeg Grain Exchange quotations for seed in store Fort William-Port Arthur. Canadian prices converted to U.S. dollars at official rate of exchange.

United States commercial prices of linseed rose materially during 1955, but Canadian prices climbed even more steeply (see Figure 2). By mid-1955 the United States (Minneapolis) price was above the government support price and slightly below the Canadian (Winnipeg) price. As a result, there were substantial commercial exports of United States linseed during the latter part of the year. The Canadian price for linseed has risen particularly sharply since December 1955, and in February 1956 it reached $160 per metric ton, 15 percent above the United States commercial price. With allowance for differences in quality and freight charges to ports, the two prices are competitive when (expressed in a common currency) the Winnipeg price is approximately 5 percent above the Minneapolis price.[4] In January and February 1956, about 50,000 tons of United States linseed was sold for export on a commercial basis, a considerable proportion being for shipment to Canada.

The total United States supply of linseed oil (including carry-over stocks) for the marketing year ending July 1956 is about 630,000 tons in terms of oil. Allowing for average domestic consumption, there remains a supply for export and carry-over of about 240,000 tons in terms of oil. Exports in July-December 1955 totaled 63,000 tons, oil equivalent, and shipments of linseed and oil in January-July 1956 are unlikely to total more than 70,000 tons. In this case, carry-over stocks (government and commercial) at the end of the marketing year would be reduced to about 110,000 tons, oil equivalent, well below the 1955 level and only 40 percent of the July 1954 figure.

The United States support price for the coming linseed crop has been raised for the first time in four years. The crop to be harvested in July-August 1956 will be supported at $133 per ton ($3.37 per bushel), delivered at Minneapolis, an increase of 5 percent from last season; but as Figure 2 shows, it is still slightly lower than for the 1953/54 crop. Up to mid-January 1956, farmers had placed about 190,000 tons of the 1955 crop under United States government loans. With the strong export demand, commercial prices are likely to remain relatively high; most of the linseed probably will be withdrawn before loans are called on 30 April 1956 and will be sold on the commercial market.

Argentine exports in 1955 are unofficially estimated at about 150,000 tons, 30 percent less than a year

[4] Canadian linseed imported into the United Kingdom, however, enjoys a preferential duty of 10 percent *ad valorem*, and for this market only, therefore, the two prices are competitive even with a margin of about 15 percent.

earlier. Shipments to the U.S.S.R. apparently were roughly 50,000 tons in 1955 compared with 63,000 tons in 1954. Mainly owing to bad weather, the crop harvested in November 1955-January 1956 is officially estimated at only 240,000 metric tons. This represents a further decline of 40 percent from last season's low harvest and contrasts with average crops of 1,700,000 tons before the war. The crop is likely to produce about 50,000 tons of oil, half of which probably will be consumed domestically. With small beginning stocks, the supply of Argentine linseed oil available for export and carry-over in 1956 totals only about 40,000 tons, less than one third the actual exports last year.

The Argentine support price for linseed has been raised sharply to 1,400 pesos per metric ton — twice the level for wheat — and an expansion in the area sown to linseed this spring is expected. In Argentina, the yield per hectare of wheat now averages almost double the yield per hectare of linseed, which, in addition, requires more careful cultivation and has a higher harvesting cost. Consequently, farmers tend to divert land from linseed to wheat unless the price of linseed is substantially above the price for wheat. The price paid to Argentine farmers for linseed averaged only about 30 percent higher than for wheat in 1951-54, against an average premium of 60 percent in 1934-38. Linseed production in this period fell to about one quarter of the prewar level.

About 530,000 tons of linseed were harvested in Canada in 1955, nearly double the previous crop. Canadian exports of linseed in 1955 also doubled and reached about 90,000 tons, oil equivalent. With a small carry-over, the total supply of linseed available for the marketing year ending July 1956 amounts to 192,000 tons, oil equivalent. Assuming average domestic requirement, there were about 135,000 tons of linseed in terms of oil available for export and carry-over. Exports in August 1955-January 1956 are unofficially estimated at 68,000 tons, oil equivalent, three times the quantity shipped in the same period a year earlier.

The Indian linseed crop harvested in early 1955 totaled 390,000 tons, only slightly more than the year before. Domestic use of linseed oil for edible purposes declined sharply, however, reflecting heavy supplies of groundnut oil, and exports of linseed oil in 1955 may have reached 75,000 tons. This is easily the highest volume in any postwar year. The United Kingdom, where Indian oil enjoys a preferential tariff, was the main market. Present stocks of linseed oil in India are probably small, but the 1956 export supply depends on the size of all the oilseed crops, especially groundnuts, harvested in late 1955 and early 1956. There were favorable monsoon rains for the oilseed crops planted last year, and early reports indicate that oilseed harvests are satisfactory for the third season in succession, although the rapeseed crop may be moderately smaller. The new linseed crop will be harvested during January-April from a slightly larger area than the previous year.

Uruguayan exports of linseed oil in 1955 were apparently about the same as the 1954 shipments of 34,000 tons. The crop harvested in early 1956 was affected by bad weather and is estimated at only 60,000 tons. Crushings are likely to produce about 17,000 tons of oil. The total Uruguayan supply for 1956, therefore, is only about one half the actual exports of last year.

Special Feature

POTENTIAL USES OF RICE IN GERMANY[1]

The accumulation of rice surpluses in recent years in some exporting countries makes it desirable to examine the possibilities of increased consumption in certain European countries. In this context, special attention should be given to the use of rice as feed and in industry, for in Northern Europe direct human consumption of rice per caput is unlikely to expand materially. This grain could find wider uses both in the livestock industry, whose expansion depends so much on rising incomes, and in the brewing and starch industries, provided the policies favoring the use of domestic grain and potatoes are modified.

Among European countries, Germany deserves the special interest of rice exporters since this country has developed a large linen industry, using starch, and the largest breweries of the continent, utilizes considerable quantities of imported concentrated feed in its very intensive

[1] This note is based largely on information supplied to FAO by Mr. F. Miescke of the Verein Deutscher Reismühlen, Hamburg.

Table 1. — Germany's Foreign Trade in Rice in 1926-38 and that of Western Germany in 1950-55

Year	Imports				Exports	Net Imports	
	Husked rice	Husked rice in terms of fully milled rice[1]	Fully milled rice, including brokens	Total		Total	Western Germany[2]
	Thousand metric tons						
1926	107	94	241	335	156	179	101
1927	144	124	200	324	133	209	119
1928	163	143	238	381	127	254	144
1929	141	124	158	281	116	165	94
1930	144	127	105	332	72	260	148
1931	274	241	132	374	62	311	177
1932	264	233	121	353	48	306	173
1933	194	171	114	284	37	247	140
1934	223	196	65	261	34	227	129
1935	151	133	40	173	28	145	82
1936	140	123	29	152	25	125	72
1937	186	164	34	198	27	171	97
1938	244	215	32	246	23	224	127
1934-38 average	189	166	40	202	27	179	102
1950	88	77	37	114	—		114
1951	69	60	19	79	—		79
1952	52	46	6	52	2		50
1953	83	73	10	83	2		81
1954	63	56	16	72	1		71
1950-54 average	71	62	18	80	1		79
1955 (9 months)	74	65	17	82	3		79

[1] Converted at 88 percent. — [2] 56.75 percent of prewar totals.

animal husbandry, and possesses rice mills that used to supply some foreign markets with the fully processed product.

In the mid-thirties, Germany, though discouraging the use of rice in favor of domestic carbohydrate feeds, was the second largest importer of rice in Europe. At present, Western Germany's consumption of rice, although it expanded after the shortage of the war and first postwar years, is still only one half of what it was in the early thirties, and one fifth less than what it was in the last five years preceding the war. Table 1 shows both imports (in which partly milled rice predominated) and exports (which consisted almost entirely of the fully milled product) for the years 1926-38 and 1950-55. In order to make prewar figures for the territory comprised in the frontiers of 1937 and the postwar data for Western Germany (comprising the Federal Republic and West Berlin) roughly comparable, the last column gives prewar net imports reduced by 43.25 percent, a coefficient corresponding to Eastern Germany's share of the total population before the war. Complete figures are not available for imports through 1949, i.e., before the economic unification of the three western zones of occupation.

The table clearly brings out the great development of the German rice trade before the policy of autarky took effect. On the average, during 1934-38, more than one half of Germany's rice exports went to Czechoslovakia. Sales to other countries of Eastern Europe were small, but those directed to Estonia showed remarkable steadiness.

Since the population of Western Germany has increased by about one quarter since the war, current net imports provide scarcely half the prewar per caput consumption of rice. Consumption averaged nearly 2.5 kilograms (fully milled) in the years 1935/36-1937/38, and did not quite reach 1.25 kilograms in the years 1951/52-1953/54.[2] If per caput consumption were restored to the prewar level, the West German market would absorb approximately an additional 65,000 tons of rice (in terms of fully milled rice).

The utilization of rice in brewing is limited by a law[3] which prohibits the use of any ingredient other than barley, hops, yeast, and water in the brewing of beer intended for the domestic market. Rice may be used for export beer,[4] and brokens provide a very good material for fermentation. Some idea of the quantities other industries could absorb may be gathered from the figures on grain used for starch, baking and pudding powders, and baking admixtures; these exceeded 100,000 tons annually in the years 1952-53. But the use of rice in these industries is at present negligible. Still greater is the potential use of rice bran, since brown bran, which contains a high percentage of proteins and fat, is well suited for meat and milk production, while the lighter polishings, containing much starch, serve for fattening. About 700,000 tons of all types of bran were fed to animals in 1953-54, and, as long as bran was admitted free of duty and without other restrictions,[5] large quantities of rice bran were fed to pigs, poultry, cattle, and horses. But at present rice bran represents less than 1 percent of all types of bran consumed; almost no rice bran is used by the feedingstuffs industry which produced an average of 928,000 tons of compound feeds in 1953-54. Thus, the German livestock industry would appear to offer much scope for an increased use of rice by-products, since feed rations containing large

[2] *Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1955*, p. 496.
[3] Beer Tax Law (*Biersteuergesetz*) of 28 March 1931 and 21 December 1938.
[4] Text of Beer Tax Law as amended on 14 March 1952.
[5] Bran was on the free list until 1930; imports of rice and rice bran were taken over by a government agency in 1932.

Table 2. — Unit Values of Imported Brewers' Raw Materials in 1954 and 1955

Commodity	Imports		Import unit values	
	1954	1955[1]	1954	1955[1]
	Thousand tons		U.S. $ per metric ton	
Broken rice	10.7	9.3	107.95	75.60
Malting barley	49.6	53.3	80.40	90.24

[1] January - August.

percentages of rice bran (which in the following data on feed rations is taken to be yellow rice bran containing less than 6 percent of crude fiber) have given good results.

For instance, a horse ration, consisting mainly of oats, wheat bran, and potato flakes, may contain 30 percent of rice bran; for laying hens, a ration containing 20 percent of rice bran along with wheat bran, sorghum meal, potato flakes, maize-germ meal, fish meal, etc., is recommended. In dairying, a ration containing 25 percent of rice bran has found official approval; and in fattening cattle, rations with an admixture of about 10 percent of rice bran to dry sugar-beet slices, beet leaves, and maize silage, etc., have given excellent results.

Given such possibilities, the actual use of rice products would depend mainly on the price relationship between rice and competing products. In this respect, the world market situation has recently taken a turn favorable to rice. This may be shown by a comparison of the import unit values of broken rice and malting barley.

The brewing of export beer is estimated to absorb at present only about 600-700 tons of broken rice annually. Other industries which process products for starch, baking powders, and the like, absorb only small quantities of brokens, and prices are not yet considered attractive even after their recent fall. Similar data for feed are given in Table 3.

The commodities listed have very different feeding values which are difficult to assess; the same products do not have the same feeding values for all species of animals, and products listed under the same heading in trade statistics may vary widely in grade. Different series of experiments have yielded different results, yet it may be useful to relate one set of such figures to the import unit values, as is done in Table 4. In the first column, feeding values for poultry, as computed by Professor Reinhard Fangauf, Kiel-Steenbek,[6] are given,

[6] One gram of total digestible nutrients corresponds to 4.1 calories, 1 gram of digestible fat being weighted by the factor 2.3. See also H. Engler, *Hühnerhaltung und Hühnerzucht*, Berne, 1952, especially pp. 47-48, and pp. 82 *et seq.*

Table 3. — Quantities and Unit Values of Imported Rice and of Various Feedingstuffs, 1953-55

Commodity	Imports			Import unit values		
	1953	1954	1955[1]	1953	1954	1955[1]
	Thousand metric tons			*U.S.$ per metric ton*		
Husked (brown) rice	83.0	63.3	61.6	209.28	179.93	122.51
Milled (white) rice	10 0	5.7	5.0	222.43	234.61	195.62
Brokens		10.7	9.3		107.95	75.64
Other grain						
Feeding barley	807.6	958.0	445.9	80.27	57.33	72.39
Maize	363.5	739.1	323.4	79.87	70.96	74.98
Millets	[3]113 3	[3]42 5	[4]113.2	79.41	64.33	55.92
Rye	147.2	173 3	129.4	87·97	61.05	67.83
Oats	0 2	154.7	89.3	...	55.62	76.36
Other grains[5]	10.6	10.1	3.0	79.41	79.84	112.21
Total grain, mainly for feed	1 442.4	2 077 7	1 104.2			
Root meal						
Tapioca [6]	8 2	97.3	89.7	78.91	66.65	63.49
Arrowroot (manioc) [7]	0 2	0.7	0.5	88.36	80.43	89.35
Total root meal	8 4	98.0	90.2			
Oilseed meal and cake						
Groundnut	16 9	31.9	21.2	93.57	93.40	100.94
Copra	36 1	64.2	29.9	86.50	77.31	76.27
Palm kernel	40 4	70.8	44.4	77.93	63.19	65.47
Rapeseed	33 2	6.3	7.2	65.78	59 56	69.39
Soybean	12 1	9.6	4.0	100.41	94.52	85.79
Linseed	54 1	73.9	44.9	90.77	91.07	97.71
Sunflower-seed	16 4	26.4	13.0	77 04	75.86	86.54
Other	33.2	38.1	24.7	65.78	78.72	87.53
Total oilseed meal and cake	242.4	321.2	189.3			

[1] January - August. — [2] No. 1007 - 41,49 of German trade classification, comprising milocorn and other millets. The main suppliers were the Union of South Africa, the United States, and the Sudan. — [3] No. 1007 - 40, millets of all types. The main suppliers were Argentina, the Sudan, and the Union of South Africa. — [4] In this year, the bulk came from the United States. — [5] No. 1007 - 20,90 in the German trade classification, a miscellaneous item including buckwheat, canary seed, and other grains. The bulk of imports came from the Union of South Africa, the second place among supplying countries was taken by North America in 1953, by Argentina in 1954, and by Poland in 1955. The unit values are less significant than for the other items. — [6] No. 1106 - 10 of German trade classification included with 1106 - 90, "other" semolina. Main suppliers were Indonesia and the Belgian Congo. — [7] No. 0706 - 10,20,30,90 of German trade classification, roots with high starch or inulin content.

and in the next three columns, these are related to the import unit values for 1953-55.

Professor Fangauf computes the feeding values of bran at nearly 79 percent for rice, at almost 70 percent for rye and wheat, and at over 82 percent for maize. On the basis of these values, the Hamburg spot quotations of 1 October 1955 for these four types of bran showed rice bran as cheaper than wheat and maize bran, though more expensive than rye bran.

This advantageous position of broken rice and rice bran as compared with other feeds has been enhanced by the changes in prices in 1955. The restricted use of rice in feeding is explained by the import regulations which the Federal Republic maintains in the interest of domestic producers but, of course, also adapts to the need for finding export markets.

In general, imports of rice and rice products are subject to import duties plus a 4 percent *ad valorem* fee levied in compensation of the domestic turnover tax (as against 1.5 percent on other grains); but brokens for brewing export beer, and cleaned rice and brokens for making starch, pudding and baking powders, soup ingredients and baking admixtures enter free of duty; brewers' brokens are also exempt from the turnover tax.[7] Supervision by the revenue authorities ensures that these materials are not diverted to other uses. Rice starch is permitted for special uses only in infant food, laundry, and photographic material industries.

Husked rice, i.e., brown rice (loonzain) containing not more than 2 percent of paddy, enters free of duty. Other rice products are charged the following *ad valorem* rates:[8]

Paddy (*a*)	5 percent
Rice flour (*c*)	30 "
Cleaned rice, ground rice, brokens (*b*)	15 "
Rice bran	12 "

(*a*) The Federal Republic prohibits the use of rice husks for feeding, and therefore discourages the import of paddy in favor of husked rice.

(*c*) Conventional rate agreed upon with Italy; this rate has become the decisive one through the operation of the most-favored-nation clause.

(*c*) 25 percent or more passing sieve No. 3.

At the end of 1955, brokens were included in the list of goods which may be imported without quantitative restrictions from countries of the European Payments Union and from bilateral account countries.

The effective German demand for rice (like that for other grains) is influenced, not so much by the import duties, as by the general grain import policy. All imports of grain and grain products, including offal, must be offered to the government import agency which may store or retrocede them at its own price, in which case it also may direct the purchaser as to the further disposal of the merchandise. The retrocession is made at a price designed to safeguard the price limits annually fixed for domestic grain. In times of shortage, imports may be subsidized; the practice of fixing the retrocession price higher than the import value, known as *Abschöpfung* (skimming off), is practically tantamount to the use of highly flexible import duties, although the tariff of 1951 did not provide for duties on unprocessed feed grain.

Table 4. — Import Unit Values of Rice Products and Competing Feeds Related to Feeding Values

Commodity	Content of total digestible nutrients	Feeding units[1] obtainable per $100		
	Percentage	1953	1954	1955[2]
Rice products				
Broken rice	84.7	...	785	1 120
Fully milled rice	84.6	...	361	433
Husked rice	83.6	399	465	682
Other grains				
Feeding barley	62.3	766	1 087	861
Millets	72 0	907	1 119	1 288
Rye	66.1	693	1 083	974
Oats	59 8	...	1 075	783
Maize	80 8	1 012	1 139	1 078
Root meals				
Tapioca	82.6	1 047	1 239	1 301
Arrowroot	82.1	929	1 021	919
Oilseed meals and cakes				
Groundnut	66.0	705	707	654
Copra	58.0	671	750	760
Palm kernel	55.8	716	883	852
Rapeseed	55.0	836	923	793
Soybean	65.2	649	690	760
Linseed	43.7	481	480	447
Sunflower-seed	65.1	845	858	752

[1] Kilograms of total digestible nutrients. — [2] January - August.

[7] Turnover Tax Law (*Umsatzsteuergesetz*) of 1 September 1951, and Compensation Tax Regulations (*Ausgleichsteuerordnung*) of 1939, as amended in 1940, 1941, 1942, 1950, and 1951.
[8] Customs Tariff Law (*Zolltarifgesetz*) of 16 August 1951.

SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACIONES ESPECIALES

Table 1. - Estimated calories and protein content of national average food supplies per caput

Tableau 1. - Estimation de la teneur en calories et en protéines des disponibilités alimentaires nationales moyennes par habitant

Region and country — Région et pays	Calories				Total protein				Animal protein			
	Prewar	1951/52 1953/54 annual average	1953/54	1954/55	Prewar	1951/52 1953/54 annual average	1953/54	1954/55	Prewar	1951/52 1953/54 annual average	1953/54	1954/55
	Number per day				Grams per day							
EUROPE												
Austria	2 930	2 720	2 775	2 790	87	81	83	83	40	38	40	40
Belgium-Luxembourg	2 815	2 940	2 930	...	84	86	86	...	34	41	41	...
Denmark	3 420	3 270	3 280	3 300	91	91	91	89	57	51	50	49
Finland	3 000	3 120	3 100	...	95	98	96	...	44	51	51	...
France	2 870	2 810	2 795	2 785	97	95	95	96	43	45	48	49
Germany, Western	3 040	2 840	2 905	2 945	85	77	76	77	43	39	40	41
Greece	2 605	2 505	2 520	2 540	84	78	79	80	23	19	21	21
Ireland, Rep. of[2]	3 400	3 510	3 545	3 485	99	96	97	96	48	49	50	49
Italy	2 520	2 550	2 595	2 595	82	78	80	80	20	21	22	23
Netherlands	2 840	2 900	2 910	2 925	80	80	81	81	41	41	42	42
Norway	3 210	3 100	3 120	3 140	90	94	90	91	49	53	50	51
Portugal	...	2 410	2 365	...	...	65	65	...	...	21	22	...
Sweden	3 120	3 020	2 980	2 975	95	89	86	87	59	57	55	56
Switzerland	3 140	3 120	3 075	31 00	96	94	92	92	54	51	51	51
United Kingdom	3 100	3 090	3 140	3 230	80	85	85	86	44	44	46	47
Yugoslavia	3 025	2 650	2 710	...	95	83	86	...	22	19	20	...
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	3 015	3 050	3 030	3 120	84	93	94	98	48	58	61	63
United States[2]	3 150	3 100	3 090	3 090	89	90	91	92	50	61	62	63
FAR EAST												
India	1 970	1 720	1 840	...	56	47	50	...	8	6	6	...
Pakistan		2 020	2 025	...		50	50	...		11	11	...
Japan	2 180	[3]2 150	[3]2 165	...	64	58	58	...	10	12	12	...
AFRICA and NEAR EAST												
Egypt	2 450	2 360	2 390	...	73	69	69	...	9	11	11	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia[3]	...	2 450	2 630	...	...	75	81	...	...	16	16	...
Turkey	2 450	2 620	2 670	...	79	84	86	...	13	14	14	...
Union of S. Africa[2]	2 300	2 635	2 650	2 595	68	74	75	75	23	27	29	30
OCEANIA												
Australia	3 305	3 130	3 040	...	103	93	91	...	67	63	64	...
New Zealand[2]	3 260	3 340	3 290	...	100	101	99	...	67	68	66	...
	Prewar[1]	1950	1951	1952	Prewar[1]	1950	1951	1952	Prewar[1]	1950	1951	1952
	Number per day				Grams per day							
LATIN AMERICA												
Argentina	2 730	...	3 110	2 800	98	...	98	96	62	...	63	57
Brazil	...	...	2 350	2 340	...	...	59	57	...	...	17	16
Chile	2 240	...	2 340	2 490	69	...	71	77	21	...	24	26
Peru	1 860	...	2 050	2 080	55	...	55	54	13	...	11	12
Uruguay	2 385	[4]2 890	3 070	2 940	90	[4]91	101	99	61	[4]59	65	67
Venezuela	...	[4]2 160	2 280	...	...	[4]58	59	...	...	[4]23	21	...

[1]Prewar data refer generally to 1934-38, with the following exceptions : 1935-38 for Germany and Greece ; 1936-38 for the Netherlands ; 1936-39 for Australia ; 1935-39 for Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and United States. — [2]For the postwar period, figures are for calendar years or are annual averages of successive calendar years. — [3]Including unreported production. — [4]1949.

[1]Les données d'avant-guerre se rapportent généralement à la période 1934-38, avec les exceptions suivantes : Allemagne et Grèce, 1935-38 ; Pays-Bas, 1936-38 ; Australie, 1936-39 ; Argentine, Brésil, Canada, Chili, Etats-Unis, Nouvelle-Zélande et Union Sud-Africaine, 1935-39. — [2]Pour l'après-guerre, les chiffres se rapportent à l'année civile ou représentent des moyennes annuelles pour des années civiles successives. — [3]Y compris la production dont il n'est pas fait rapport. — [4]1949.

Table 2. - Area and production : New and revised data received during February 1956

Tableau 2. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en février 1956

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
BARLEY			
Denmark	1955	—	2 205
France	1956	[1]407	—
United Kingdom	1955	929	2 983
Turkey	1955	—	3 000
OATS			
France	1956	[1]552	—
United Kingdom	1955	1 042	2 752
MAIZE			
Egypt	1955	771	1 702
RICE			
India[2]	1955	[3]29 271	[3]36 230
SUGAR BEETS and BEET SUGAR[4]			
France	1955	—	*1 620
Germany, Western	1955	—	1 266
POTATOES			
Austria	1955	—	3 005
United Kingdom	1955	354	6 376
United States	1955	569	10 386
Japan	1955	—	2 869
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
United States	1955	144	958
French Togoland	1954	64	396
CASSAVA			
French Cameroons	1954	71	613
French Equatorial Africa	1952	—	1 521
	1953	—	1 759
DRY BEANS			
Yugoslavia	1955	—	227
WINE			
Greece	1954	—	423
Algeria	1955	—	1 430
CITRUS FRUIT			
United States Oranges and tangerines	1955	—	5 268
SOYBEANS			
United States[5]	1954	6 868	9 296
	1955	7 510	10 105
GROUNDNUTS			
United States[6]	1954	564	465
	1955	[6]2	730
COTTONSEED			
Mexico	1954	919	668
United States	1954	—	5 179
India[2]	1955	—	[7]1 168
LINSEED			
United States	1954	2 262	1 037
	1955	1 992	1 032
Argentina[8]	1955	—	[9]271
COFFEE			
Mexico	1954	—	*96.0
	1955	—	*84.0
Brazil	1955	—	*1 416.0
TEA			
Ceylon	1955	—	172.4
TOBACCO			
United States	1954	675	1 017.8
Burma	1955	—	*48.6
COTTON (lint)			
Mexico	1954	919	390
India[2]	1955	[6]6 956	[5]584
HEMP FIBER			
Italy	1955	34	34
Yugoslavia	1955	62	53
JUTE			
Pakistan[2]	1953	[10]391	[10]655
	1954	[10]503	[10]846
MILK (cow)			
Germany, Western	1955	—	16 906
United States	1955	—	56 455

NOTE : 1955 and 1956 data generally represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Indicated on 1 January. — [2]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [3]Second estimate ; corresponding second estimate for 1954 : 27 722 thousand hectares and 32 909 thousand metric tons. — [4]Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of year stated. — [5]Soybeans for beans. — [6]Picked and threshed. — [7]Third estimate. — [8]First estimate. — [9]Third estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1954 : 6 522 thousand hectares and 650 thousand metric tons. — [10]Final estimate.

NOTE : Les données relatives à 1955 et 1956 représentent généralement des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Les chiffres des superficies s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Indiqué au 1er janvier. — [2]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [3]Deuxième estimation ; estimation correspondante pour 1954 : 27 722 mille hectares et 32 909 mille tonnes métriques. — [4]Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [5]Soja pour fèves. — [6]Arachides récoltées et battues. — [7]Troisième estimation. — [8]Première estimation. — [9]Troisième estimation ; estimation correspondante pour 1954 : 6 522 mille hectares et 650 mille tonnes métriques. — [10]Estimation définitive.

Table 3. - Wheat: Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 3. - Froment: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	204	217	238	244	348	499	452	549
Belgium[2]	163	176	190	195	525	574	589	[2]757
Czechoslovakia	[4]820	...	...	...	[4]1 486	...	...	...
Denmark	78	71	85	66	285	283	292	248
Finland	171	125	150	124	264	218	235	179
France	4 264	4 219	4 491	4 553	7 791	8 981	10 566	10 379
Germany, Western[3]	1 013	1 155	1 107	1 171	2 656	3 180	2 893	3 378
Greece	878	1 045	1 045	1 040	894	1 400	1 219	1 336
Hungary	[4][6]1 410	...	...	...	[4][6]1 820	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	144	143	197	145	327	417	497	*430
Italy	4 705	4 770	4 770	4 852	7 170	9 056	7 251	9 505
Netherlands	89	65	110	89	325	249	397	350
Norway	2[8]	17	20	18	58	39	41	32
Poland	[4]1 441	...	...	...	[4][6]1 894	...	...	...
Portugal	689	754	771	758	499	690	748	394
Romania	[7]*2 400	...	...	...	[7]*2 600	...	...	...
Spain[3]	[5]4 128	[5]4 312	4 287	[5]4 284	[5]3 622	[5]3 041	4 798	[5]3 922
Sweden	323	387	432	353	675	988	1 020	747
Switzerland[3]	9[8]	95	101	[5]103	260	245	346	[5]280
United Kingdom	881	897	994	788	2 397	2 707	2 828	2 641
Yugoslavia[3]	1 819	1 894	1 854	[4]1 904	[2]1 174	2 517	1 385	[5]2 438
Total	*27 990*	*28 650*	*29 280*	*29 020*	*41 550*	*46 580*	*46 240*	*48 790*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 500	10 324	9 820	[8][7]702	13 390	16 710	8 407	13 447
Mexico	604	657	777	*730	534	671	830	*820
United States	27 709	27 381	21 966	19 110	30 985	31 829	26 804	25 533
Total	*38 850*	*38 400*	*32 600*	*28 580*	*44 930*	*49 230*	*36 060*	*39 820*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 487	4 996	5 462	3 940	5 175	6 200	7 690	4 820
Brazil	671	910	933	1 085	498	772	871	983
Chile	791	761	805	779	942	955	1 078	989
Colombia	173	...	162	...	124	*140	146	...
Peru	157	172	166	...	146	169	163	...
Uruguay	509	737	772	750	462	819	854	*830
Total	*6 890*	*7 840*	*8 440*	*7 030*	*7 410*	*9 120*	*10 880*	*8 020*
ASIA								
China								
22 provinces	[6]*21 420	...	...	...	*21 760	*21 700	...	...
Manchuria	[6]*840	...	...	...	[6]*770	...	...	...
India	9 290	9 828	10 647	10 862	6 087	7 500	7 999	8 676
Iran	[6]*2 080	*2 300	*2 300	...	*1 860	*2 240	*2 100	*2 500
Iraq	936	1 182	1 390	1 485	648	762	1 160	483
Japan	743	685	671	661	1 375	1 374	1 516	1 468
Korea, South	101	107	116	...	86	90	131	...
Lebanon	70	70	70	70	51	50	60	63
Pakistan	4 217	3 856	4 310	4 314	3 682	2 428	3 742	3 223
Syria	994	1 314	1 347	...	762	870	965	*500
Turkey[3]	4 770	6 547	6 556	7 225	4 771	8 130	5 010	7 216
Total	*48 100*	*51 100*	*52 800*	*53 500*	*43 640*	*48 000*	*47 500*	*48 900*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 597	1 782	1 962	1 898	996	1 101	1 392	1 254
Egypt	605	752	754	640	1 113	1 547	1 729	1 451
French Morocco	1 220	1 383	1 547	*1 470	738	1 113	1 205	*950
Kenya[3]	103	117	...	...	112	121	121	...
Tunisia	917	821	1 358	792	452	580	624	420
Union of South Africa[3]	952	1 220	1 156	1 199	551	576	642	664
Total	*5 960*	*6 660*	*7 490*	*6 700*	*4 300*	*5 400*	*6 080*	*5 200*
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 620	4 351	4 319	4 080	5 161	5 388	4 589	5 133
New Zealand	51	46	42	30	139	130	112	...
Total	*4 670*	*4 400*	*4 360*	*4 110*	*5 300*	*5 520*	*4 700*	*5 240*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**132 500**	**137 100**	**135 000**	**128 900**	**147 100**	**163 900**	**151 500**	**156 000**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Includes spelt. — [3]Includes estimate of spelt. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]Average of 2 years. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]1948. — [8]1948, does not include spelt. — [9]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris l'épeautre. — [3]Y compris une estimation de la production d'épeautre. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]Moyenne de 2 années. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]1948. — [8]1948, ne comprend pas l'épeautre. — [9]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Rye: Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 4. - Seigle: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	230	220	218	214	343	421	370	416
Belgium	85	82	82	73	222	213	245	220
Czechoslovakia	[2]720	...	...	...	[2]1 230	...	...	...
Denmark	154	131	112	76	365	331	277	194
Finland	133	91	93	86	201	130	132	123
France	496	408	405	387	573	467	514	439
Germany, Western	1 375	1 394	1 531	1 476	3 042	3 280	4 100	3 498
Greece	5/	68	62	58	47	67	51	54
Hungary	[2]650	...	...	...	[2]780	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	3
Italy	97	93	86	82	123	130	115	125
Luxembourg	6	5	5	4	12	10	11	8
Netherlands	176	171	166	154	455	431	512	465
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Poland	[2]5 130	...	...	...	[2]6 520	...	...	...
Portugal	264	266	254	251	162	183	190	131
Spain	622	598	613	600	482	406	526	491
Sweden	128	132	149	95	259	297	301	176
Switzerland	14	15	15	15	34	37	45	40
United Kingdom	25	28	18	8	52	67	40	19
Yugoslavia	269	298	276	278	248	309	191	263
Total	*12 080*	*11 750*	*11 790*	*11 540*	*17 620*	*16 450*	*17 940*	*17 990*
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	555	605	344	315	462	731	360	374
United States	684	560	695	836	521	461	618	741
Total	*1 240*	*1 160*	*1 040*	*1 150*	*980*	*1 190*	*980*	*1 120*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	71/	836	1 110	990	526	607	844	724
Brazil	23	28	28	27	17	17	18	20
Chile	8	8	8	...	5	7	7	...
Ecuador	[3]14	3	3	...	[3]5	1	2	...
Total	*760*	*880*	*1 150*	*1 030*	*560*	*630*	*870*	*750*
ASIA								
Japan	4	2	1	1	6	2	2	2
Korea, South	[4]35	32	35	...	[4]20	21	27	...
Turkey	493	649	613	650	500	730	470	657
Total	*540*	*690*	*660*	*690*	*530*	*760*	*500*	*690*
AFRICA								
Algeria	[2]2	...	...	...	[2]1	...	...	...
French Morocco	3	3	3	...	1	1	2	...
Union of South Africa	[4]29	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total	*40*	...	...	...	*20*	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	28	37	28	...	12	17	10	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 700**	**14 600**	**14 700**	**14 500**	**19 700**	**19 100**	**20 300**	**20 700**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Average of 4 years. — [5]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années. — [5]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 5. - Rice (paddy) : Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 5. - Riz (paddy) : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
France	13	19	20	*20	46	69	50	*90
Greece	12	18	22	18	39	66	86	61
Hungary	[2]13	...	...	...	[2]44	...	...	...
Italy	149	176	179	*170	725	934	859	*900
Portugal	27	32	36	38	114	140	154	180
Spain	58	68	71	67	272	393	401	399
Yugoslavia	[4]2	4	8	...	[4]6	16	26	...
Total	*300*	*380*	*410*	*410*	*1 280*	*1 770*	*1 720*	*1 840*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	...	*85	*89	62	...	192	*170	153
Dominican Republic	44	51	*55	*61	65	74	*78	*82
El Salvador	16	14	12	...	*25	24	16	...
Mexico	96	94	*90	99	173	152	162	*190
Nicaragua	18	34	...	...	22	50	36	...
Panama	*61	79	83	...	*84	111	99	...
United States	746	862	1 029	737	1 920	2 386	2 913	2 423
Total	*1 130*	*1 330*	*1 480*	*1 350*	*2 500*	*3 130*	*3 600*	*3 200*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	50	63	55	...	152	212	172	...
Brazil	1 927	2 425	*2 266	...	3 025	3 367	*3 266	...
British Guiana	45	55	65	63	99	134	151	[6]167
Chile	26	27	30	29	76	80	93	*79
Colombia	146	*170	181	...	264	289	278	...
Ecuador	82	78	*61	...	*145	83	*118	...
Peru	53	*65	*51	...	275	*251	*211	...
Total	*2 410*	*2 990*	*2 840*	...	*4 140*	*4 640*	*4 580*	...
ASIA								
Burma[5]	3 758	4 004	3 931	4 020	5 309	5 616	5 804	...
Cambodia	[4]1 127	1 205	1 185	...	[4]1 372	1 523	815	...
Ceylon	[6]451	446	508	...	[6]588	574	695	...
China	*18 760	*19 400	...	...	*46 500	[3]48 300	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	* 763	778	*798	*769	1 682	2 042	2 108	*2 223
India	30 092	31 173	30 118	...	33 382	42 004	36 894	..
Indonesia : Java and Madura	[3]3 762	4 017	4 157	...	[5]5 528	[7]6 646	[7]7 274	...
Other islands	[2]2 114	2 448	2 545	...	[3]3 547	[7]4 324	[7]4 519	...
Iran	267	*250	*251	*242	432	*500	525	...
Iraq	174	95	120	60	203	163	180	98
Japan	2 982	2 982	3 038	3 079	11 939	10 298	11 392	14 818
Korea, South	1 050	1 069	1 110	...	2 924	3 516	*3 270	...
Laos	[6]816	359	...	...	[6]533	...	...	...
Malaya, Federation of	343	333	351	[3]340	629	652	656	...
Pakistan	9 003	9 928	9 591	...	12 400	13 940	12 810	...
Philippines	2 318	2 568	2 656	2 870	2 767	3 182	*3 200	3 243
Thailand	5 211	5 931	4 524	*5 666	6 845	8 239	5 709	*7 711
Total	*86 900*	*91 600*	*89 700*	...	*141 500*	*157 100*	*148 300*	...
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	151	164	175	..	152	177	179	...
Egypt	256	178	256	252	971	652	1 118	1 268
French West Africa	787	790	...	...	513	550	...	...
Gambia	[1]11	...	...	...	[2]20	...	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	[2]20	20	...	...	[2]23	23	...	...
Madagascar	615	698	703	...	829	1 025	1 010	*1 130
Sierra Leone	[3]317	290	293	...	[4]260	222	224	...
Tanganyika	[4]51	57	...	...	[4]62	44	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	8	5	...	...	11	7	...	...
Total	*2 800*	*2 780*	*2 930*	...	*3 400*	*3 330*	*3 810*	...
OCEANIA, *Total*	*30*	*30*	*30*	...	*90*	*100*	*120*	...
WORLD TOTAL(excl.U.S.S.R.)	**93 600**	**99 100**	**97 400**	...	**153 000**	**170 100**	**162 100**	...

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Average of 4 years. — [5]Excludes Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [6]1952-54. — [7]Irrigated paddy and upland paddy on irrigated fields only. — [8]1950.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années. — [5]Non compris Putao, Chin Hills, les Etats Chans et Karenni. — [6]1952-54. — [7]Uniquement riz irrigué et riz des plateaux en culture irriguée. — [8]1950.

Table 6. - Dry peas : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 6. - Pois secs : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
Belgium	6	7	8	10	15	17	27	...
Bulgaria	[2]4	...	...	...	[2]3	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]10	...	...	...	[2]12	...	...	...
Denmark[3]	10	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Finland	10	8	9	*10	14	12	12	*11
France	25	21	21	21	37	33	40	40
Germany								
Eastern	[2]67	...	...	...	[2]64	...	...	...
Western	28	13	12	10	41	22	19	19
Greece	[4]1	1	1	1	[4]1	1	1	—
Hungary	[2]28	...	...	...	[2]28	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of[3]	1	1	1	...	[4]3	...	...	...
Italy	19	18	18	18	12	12	12	12
Netherlands	24	31	32	38	67	79	93	131
Norway	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Poland[3]	[4]93	...	...	...	[4]102	...	...	...
Romania	[2]40	...	...	...	[2]39	...	...	...
Spain	36	35	34	33	19	17	21	20
Sweden	23	23	25	...	33	35	38	...
United Kingdom	75	64	66	59	140	112	77	146
Yugoslavia	8	6	7	9	8	8	9	11
Total	*510*	*480*	*480*	*480*	*660*	*600*	*600*	*710*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	22	24	20	18	26	33	24	19
Mexico	7	7	7	*7	4	4	4	*5
United States	112	106	109	118	149	152	158	127
Total	*140*	*140*	*140*	*140*	*180*	*190*	*190*	*150*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	15	21	17	...	19	40	30	...
Chile	21	14	14	15	17	11	11	...
Peru[3]	12	10	7	...	13	10	6	...
Total	*50*	*40*	*40*	...	*50*	*60*	*50*	...
ASIA								
China : 22 provinces	*3 189	...	...	...	*2 905	...	...	...
Taiwan[3]	[5]40	...	...	...	[2]22	...	...	...
India	[1] 020	936	979	...	[5]693	594	588	...
Japan	10	10	13	22	12	11	15	20
Turkey	2	2	3	...	1	1	1	...
Total	*4 260*	*4 290*	*4 240*	...	*3 630*	*3 630*	*3 630*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	9	7	7	...	5	4	4	...
Belgian Congo[3]	91	118	129	...	52	67	71	...
French Morocco	73	70	70	...	42	47	32	...
Ruanda Urundi	122	86	83	...	77	46	53	...
Spanish Morocco	2	3	3	...	2	3	3	...
Tunisia	2	2	2	...	1	1	2	...
Uganda	15	11	...	...	—	[4]1	...	...
Total	*310*	*300*	*300*	...	*180*	*180*	*180*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	22	23	...	...	24	30	...	...
New Zealand	13	12	12	11	24	26	24	...
Total	*40*	*40*	*30*	...	*50*	*60*	*50*	...
WORLD TOTAL(excl.U.S.S.R.)	**5 300**	**5 300**	**5 200**	...	**4 800**	**4 700**	**4 700**	...

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Includes other pulses. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]Average of 2 years. — [6]Recorded sales.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Y compris d'autres légumes secs. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]Moyenne de 2 années. — [6]Ventes enregistrées.

Table 7. - Broad beans : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 7. - Fèves : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948–52	1953	1954	1955	1948–52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Belgium	3	4	4	2	8	9	10	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]2	...	...	...	[2]3	...	...	...
France[3]	48	58	56	55	52	81	77	78
Germany, Western	22	16	16	14	41	36	32	34
Greece	28	32	32	30	20	27	28	23
Italy	541	558	560	554	380	534	534	464
Netherlands	4	3	3	1	10	8	4	4
Portugal	57	50	52	52	49	55	49	43
Spain	122	136	138	136	82	99	111	90
United Kingdom	44	59	49	36	93	132	99	84
Total.	*870*	*920*	*910*	*880*	*740*	*980*	*950*	*830*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Guatemala	[3]18	...	...	...	[4]6	3	...	...
Mexico	39	41	...	...	20	21	22	...
Total.	*60*	*60*	...	...	*30*	*20*	*20*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Bolivia	[3]4	...	...	...	[3]7	...	...	...
Brazil	83	97	95	...	35	41	42	...
Ecuador	[4]10	...	...	...	[4]5	...	...	...
Peru	31	13	22	...	47	13	22	...
Total.	*130*	*120*	...	...	*90*	*60*	...	...
ASIA								
China	[2][3]2 935	...	...	...	[2][3]2 940	...	...	...
Cyprus	3	5	4	...	3	4	4	...
Japan	23	24	21	24	26	25	25	26
Lebanon	2	2	2	...	4	7	6	...
Syria	20	17	16	...	23	11	12	...
Turkey	42	38	36	...	38	40	37	...
Total.	*3 020*	*3 100*	*3 080*	...	*3 030*	*3 100*	*3 080*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	35	44	44	47	21	25	24	21
Egypt	155	125	132	150	258	209	239	262
French Morocco	57	71	71	...	28	43	45	...
Madagascar	[3]12	...	...	...	[3]10	...	...	...
Spanish Morocco	13	15	12	...	9	12	8	...
Sudan	3	4	...	...	2	3	...	...
Tunisia	48	55	68	...	34	43	42	...
Total.	*320*	*320*	*340*	...	*360*	*340*	*370*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**4 400**	**4 500**	**4 500**	...	**4 200**	**4 500**	**4 500**	...

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Partly grown with other crops. — [4]1949. — [5]Average of 3 years.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]En partie culture associée. — [4]1949. — [5]Moyenne de 3 années.

Table 8. - Chick-peas : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 8. - Pois chiches : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	[2]9	...	...	...	[2]9	...	...	...
Greece	24	25	24	22	15	21	16	14
Italy	108	104	101	98	51	61	57	54
Portugal	45	46	43	42	17	12	11	12
Romania	[2]1	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Spain	354	321	306	280	145	116	122	146
Yugoslavia	[2]2	2	2	3	[2]1	2	1	3
Total.	*540*	*510*	*490*	*460*	*240*	*220*	*220*	*240*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Mexico	125	113	115	...	91	87	92	...
United States	2	1	...	...	1	—	1	...
Total.	*130*	*110*	*120*	...	*90*	*90*	*90*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	6	9	10	9	4	7	11	...
Chile	8	8	7	...	4	4	4	...
Peru	[2]5	...	7	...	[2]3	...	6	...
Total.	*20*	*20*	*20*	...	*10*	*10*	*20*	...
ASIA								
Burma	[4]87	...	94	97	[4]31	...	39	36
Cyprus	1	1	1	...	—	—	—	...
India	7 762	7 256	7 994	8 495	3 989	4 208	4 852	5 207
Israel	[4]1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1
Jordan	4	8	...	...	2	3	4	...
Lebanon	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Pakistan	1 073	904	1 120	1 255	658	374	655	642
Syria	29	22	27	...	16	11	23	...
Turkey	80	72	84	...	81	83	75	...
Total.	*9 040*	*8 350*	*9 330*	*9 960*	*4 780*	*4 710*	*5 650*	*5 980*
AFRICA								
Algeria	24	26	26	...	11	13	15	...
Egypt	7	3	4	5	11	5	6	8
Ethiopia & Eritrea, Fed. of Eritrea	11	11	...	...	4	6	...	...
French Morocco	71	87	71	...	31	36	34	...
Spanish Morocco	10	13	15	...	8	8	7	...
Sudan	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
Tanganyika	[4]6	...	...	...	[3, 4]4	[4]5	[4]6	[4]4
Tunisia	16	12	12	...	6	4	2	...
Uganda	[2]11	...	...	...	[3, 4]2	...	...	...
Total.	*160*	*170*	*150*	...	*80*	*80*	*80*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**9 900**	**9 200**	**10 100**	**10 700**	**5 200**	**5 100**	**6 100**	**6 400**

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]1952. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Average of 3 years. — [6]Estimated sales.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]1952. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Moyenne de 3 années. — [6]Ventes estimées.

Table 9. - Lentils : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 9. - Lentilles : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Bulgaria	[2][3]10	...	...	...	[2][3]7	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	[2][3]1	...	...	...	[2][3]1	...	...	...
France	15	11	14	13	9	9	15	10
Greece	13	14	15	17	7	9	11	12
Hungary	[2]6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	25	26	26	25	13	17	16	14
Romania	[2][3]11	...	...	...	[2][3]7	...	...	...
Spain	48	39	39	39	21	14	21	28
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Total	*130*	*120*	*130*	*130*	*70*	*80*	*90*	*90*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Mexico	3	4	...	...	2	3	[3]3	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	25	24	9	10	25	34	14	...
Chile	19	19	19	21	14	13	14	...
Ecuador	[4]5	...	...	...	[2]2	...	...	...
Peru	3	4	4	...	4	4	4	...
Total	*50*	*50*	*40*	*...*	*40*	*50*	*30*	*...*
ASIA								
Cyprus	1	1	...	...	—	1	2	...
India	[2]538	520	480	...	[2]225	218	213	...
Iraq	[3]10	8	12	...	[3]6	5	6	...
Jordan	15	18	20	22	8	10	17	5
Lebanon	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...
Syria	58	71	76	...	39	63	58	...
Turkey	51	78	71	...	50	76	64	...
Total	*680*	*700*	*660*	*...*	*340*	*380*	*350*	*...*
AFRICA								
Algeria	33	32	36	26	16	15	20	12
Egypt	31	29	36	34	45	47	60	49
Ethiopia & Eritrea, Fed. of: Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	75	75	75	75
French Morocco	15	16	13	...	5	6	[3]5	...
Spanish Morocco	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...
Tunisia	[2]3	1	5	...	[2]1	1	2	...
Total	*220*	*210*	*230*	*210*	*140*	*140*	*160*	*140*
WORLD TOTAL	**1 080**	**1 080**	**1 060**	...	**590**	**650**	**640**	...

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]1948.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]1948.

Table 10. - Cattle numbers **Tableau 10. - Espèce bovine, nombre**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct. - Sept. 1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	2 207	2 284	2 347	2 300	2 305
Belgium	15-V	2 017	2 219	2 328	2 373	2 393
Czechoslovakia	I	[3] 693	...	...	[3] 840	...
Denmark	VII	2 998	3 051	3 068	3 151	3 178
Finland	VI	1 685	1 851	1 809	1 885	...
France	1-X	15 605	16 235	16 281	16 889	17 322
Germany, Eastern	XII	3 276	3 808	3 876	3 796	3 793
Western	XII	10 853	11 375	11 641	11 641	11 521
Greece	XII	763	846	873	904	917
Ireland, Rep. of	1-VI	4 211	4 309	4 397	4 504	4 456
Italy	I	8 285	8 694	8 994	9 033	...
Luxembourg	V	121	131	135	132	130
Netherlands	V	2 659	2 858	2 934	3 025	2 989
Norway[5]	20-VI	1 204	1 152	1 150	1 181	1 171
Poland	...	[6] 523	...	[7] 385	...	...
Spain	IV	[4] 356	...	[3] 184	[4] 500	...
Sweden	1-VI	2 594	2 505	2 527	2 555	2 575
Switzerland	21-IV	1 544	1 682	1 635	1 593	1 583
United Kingdom[5]	VI	10 277	10 244	10 444	10 718	10 670
Yugoslavia	I	4 869	4 834	5 007	5 109	5 273
Total		*99 000*	*103 000*	*104 000*	*107 000*	*110 000*
U.S.S.R.		[8] 55 180	58 800	56 600	[8] 63 000	[8] 64 900
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[5]	1-XII	7 941	7 944	8 914	9 379	9 481
Costa Rica	III-IV	[8] 601	657	696	762	...
Cuba	...	[4] 079	4 042	...	4 150	...
Dominican Republic	VI	711	769	857	...	...
El Salvador	X	[7] 795	...	[8] 827	...	968
Guadeloupe	XII	63	60	64	65	70
Guatemala	IV-V	[4] 973	1 194	1 270	1 218	...
Honduras	III-VIII	884	907	...	[2] 1 168	[2] 1 192
Martinique	XII	43	50	52	54	54
Mexico	31-XII	[10] 13 790	...	[8] 15 500	...	...
Nicaragua	...	1 068	1 182	...	...	...
Puerto Rico[5]	I	394	375	386	405	408
United States[5]	I	80 367	87 844	93 637	94 787	95 433
Total		*113 000*	*122 000*	*130 000*	*132 000*	*133 000*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	XI	...	...	45 263	...	...
Bolivia	I	[10] 2 226	...	...	[8] 2 260	...
Brazil	31-XII	51 265	53 513	55 854	57 626	61 442
Chile	...	2 296	2 293	2 293	2 364	...
Colombia	XII	[11] 4 652	...	...	[11] 11 994	...
Ecuador	VIII	[1] 1 467	1 200	...	...	...
Paraguay	...	3 635	4 132	4 163	...	...
Peru	XII	2 830	3 140	3 119	3 198	3 476
Uruguay	V	[10] 8 154	...	8 013	7 819	...
Venezuela	XI-XII	[10] 5 674	...	...	...	6 230
Total		*135 000*	*140 000*	*143 000*	*144 000*	...

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Cattle numbers (concluded) **Tableau 10. - Espèce bovine, nombre (fin)**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1951/52	Oct. - Sept. 1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
ASIA						
Aden Protectorate	...	[1]61	...	68	68	68
Burma[11]	III	4 494	[4]564	4 663	4 730	...
Cambodia	XII	[4]842	839	900	830	830
Ceylon	1-V	1 131	1 189	1 229	1 277	...
China						
Taiwan (Formosa)	XII	64	77	72	[6]70	...
Cyprus	VII	34	30	...	35	...
India	...	[2]140 828	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	4 111	4 569	4 624	...	...
Iran	...	[4][6]3 225	[12][6]4 000	[12][6]5 000	[12][6]5 000	...
Iraq	...	[14]1 510	1 510	...	...	...
Japan[3]	1-II	[1]2 530	2 670	2 825	2 396	...
Korea, South	31-XII	599	572	661	668	763
Malaya, Fed. of	XII	240	249	265	279	278
Pakistan	...	[6]24 136	24 069	...	...	...
Philippines	I	695	739	762	793	824
Syria	31-XII	471	477	487	509	552
Thailand	IV-V	[14]2 892	...	3 391	...	...
Turkey	31-XII	10 161	10 396	10 695	10 759	10 867
Total		*216 000*	*244 000*	*247 000*	*247 000*	...
AFRICA						
Algeria	XI	784	810	846	864	893
Angola	XII	[4]1 263	...	1 221	1 157	1 184
Bechuanaland	...	1 018	1 054	1 098	1 104	...
Belgian Congo	31-XII	640	725	759	806	855
Egypt	...	[14]1 356	1 356	...	1 344	1 362
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of						
Eritrea	...	1 206	1 200	1 250	1 250	...
Ethiopia	...	[15][6]20 000	...	...	...	...
French Cameroons	...	1 160	[3]1 250	[3]1 250	[3]1 250	[3]1 250
French Equat. Africa[17]	I-I	1 626	1 751	[3]1 750	[3]1 684	[3]1 685
French Morocco[17]	I-III	1 883	2 135	2 284	...	...
French West Africa	...	8 900	9 500	9 500	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	...	373	390	395	...	...
Kenya	XII	5 487	6 621	[6]6 646	[6]6 672	[6]6 707
Madagascar	I	5 709	[5]5 892	[5]5 748	[6]6 089	[6]6 085
Mozambique	XII	699	768	797	791	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	...	[13][6]6 000	[14][6]479	[14][6]484	[14][6]586	...
Portuguese Guinea	...	[1]118	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed.of						
Southern Rhodesia	31-XII	2 906	2 965	2 987	3 029	3 077
Northern Rhodesia	XII	856	920	926	[14]985	...
Nyasaland	X-XII	278	280	273	[14]292	...
Ruanda-Urundi	31-XII	[4]976	972	900	937	948
Somalia	...	[4]1 172	...	842	842	...
South West Africa	...	1 492	1 300	1 500	1 550	...
Spanish Morocco	VI	[2]277	316	337	344	...
Sudan	...	3 957	4 785	...	...	6 000
Swaziland	IX	420	422	421	422	...
Tanganyika	...	6 337	6 510	6 605	6 488	...
Tunisia	...	395	401	483	482	...
Uganda	I	2 599	2 714	2 745	2 842	...
Union of South Africa	31-VIII	11 912	11 768	11 655	...	...
Total		*95 000*	*98 000*	*99 000*	*100 000*	*99 000*
OCEANIA						
Australia	31-III	14 552	14 893	15 247	15 602	15 836
Hawaii[3]	XII	152	158	158	167	163
New Caledonia	I	96	100	103	101	...
New Zealand	31-I	4 961	5 202	5 483	5 782	5 924
Total		*20 000*	*21 000*	*21 000*	*22 000*	*22 000*
WORLD TOTAL		**733 000**	**787 000**	**801 000**	**815 000**	...
Excl. U.S.S.R.		**678 000**	**728 000**	**744 000**	**752 000**	...

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]December. — [3]On agricultural holdings. — [4]Average of 4 years. — [5]June. — [6]Average of 2 years. — [7]Animals over one year old. — [8]October. — [9]August. — [10]1950/51. — [11]Excluding the *Intendencias y Comisarias*. — [12]Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [13]March. — [14]1951/52. — [15]1949/50. — [16]Standing estimate. — [17]Registered for taxation. — [18]British Cameroons only. — [19]September.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]Décembre. — [3]Dans les exploitations agricoles. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années. — [5]Juin. — [6]Moyenne de 2 années. — [7]Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — [8]Octobre. — [9]Août. — [10]1950/51. — [11]A l'exclusion des *Intendencias y Comisarias*. — [12]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [13]Mars. [14]1951/52. — [15]1949/50. — [16]Estimation permanente. — [17]Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — [18]Cameroun britannique seulement. — [19]Septembre.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and by quarter, 1953-55

Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre, 1953-55

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953			1954				1955				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X	XI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
France	98	137	273	598	199	134	108	494	355	310	541	927	615	519	160	292
Sweden	4	34	111	62	53	91	99	161	95	86	38	70	56	35	—	—
Eastern Europe	*70	*40	*70	*50	*40	*60	*100	*70	*50	*50	*90	*30	*30	...	...	...
Total	*170*	*200*	*450*	*710*	*290*	*250*	*310*	*720*	*500*	*450*	*670*	*1 030*	*700*	...	...	...
U.S.S.R.	*250	*250	*175	*175	*150	*150	*200	*200	*150	*150	*200	*150	*200	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	2 362	2 669	1 959	1 725	2 933	2 677	2 092	1 364	1 703	1 776	2 059	1 491	1 571	1 658	494	527
United States[1]	3 256	2 211	1 494	1 867	1 782	1 877	1 138	1 182	1 780	1 493	1 880	2 324	1 772	1 873	309	526
Total	*5 618*	*4 880*	*3 453*	*3 592*	*4 715*	*4 554*	*3 230*	*2 546*	*3 483*	*3 269*	*3 939*	*3 815*	*3 343*	*3 531*	*803*	*1 053*
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina[2]	224	200	764	899	635	784	937	646	589	849	817	1 053	835	815	289	344
Uruguay	25	43	30	124	11	7	22	54	32	122	98	190	87	107	51	30
Total	*249*	*243*	*794*	*1 023*	*646*	*791*	*959*	*700*	*621*	*971*	*915*	*1 243*	*922*	*922*	*340*	*374*
ASIA																
Iraq	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	66	4	...	...	...
Syria	—	36	76	47	20	65	118	56	64	91	60	28	7	3	...	...
Turkey	55	152	218	100	154	103	150	274	343	283	48	13	58	17	26	...
Total	*55*	*188*	*294*	*172*	*174*	*168*	*268*	*330*	*407*	*378*	*134*	*107*	*69*	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	2	2	—	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	18	34	...	...
French Morocco	6	7	20	53	1	—	15	38	26	36	37	73	66	51	16	18
Tunisia[3]	5	65	52	39	63	60	41	32	44	31	78	34	42	11	3	*5
Total	*13*	*74*	*72*	*98*	*65*	*60*	*58*	*70*	*70*	*67*	*118*	*112*	*126*	*96*	...	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	677	681	485	641	963	688	417	408	429	479	730	699	658	581	181	...
WORLD TOTAL	**7 100**	**6 600**	**5 800**	**6 500**	**7 150**	**6 800**	**5 550**	**5 100**	**5 750**	**5 850**	**6 850**	**7 200**	**6 050**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	92	81	38	58	163	49	30	37	35	33	73	77	50	117	28	30
Belgium-Luxembourg	184	175	187	171	134	234	140	180	194	227	180	123	155	115	48	27
Denmark	13	21	33	95	29	—	16	42	73	62	114	113	91	87	16	36
Finland	75	73	45	66	117	69	24	51	37	32	90	83	57	71	22	5
France	170	103	68	54	55	79	57	63	73	76	45	62	35	56	39	34
Germany, Western	581	570	597	721	610	483	377	805	722	772	1 058	434	620	778	24	171
Greece	119	63	37	79	89	53	—	6	91	57	7	36	218	33	—	...
Ireland, Rep. of	75	77	27	39	61	38	48	11	10	13	37	60	48	17	24	8
Italy	452	311	156	128	371	276	176	102	70	34	60	184	234	154	118	35
Netherlands	223	225	232	204	170	357	221	204	147	156	300	175	186	252	89	81
Norway	86	84	74	96	133	68	71	76	80	83	95	108	96	107	24	23
Portugal	40	35	22	19	23	16	25	24	22	41	19	12	4	3	26	21
Spain[3]	22	15	200	70	22	206	256	175	163	265	12	4	—	24	...	...
Sweden	59	61	8	3	16	25	2	4	—	—	1	2	9	—	4	14
Switzerland	84	90	105	93	93	104	87	118	113	85	66	80	140	44	12	14
United Kingdom	1 242	1 188	979	1 287	1 365	1 322	1 066	817	712	1 254	1 251	1 402	1 240	1 226	398	355
Yugoslavia	55	244	139	282	*280	*100	*100	79	276	141	336	384	268	...	...	...
Total	*3 572*	*3 416*	*2 947*	*3 466*	*3 731*	*3 479*	*2 696*	*2 793*	*2 818*	*3 331*	*3 744*	*3 339*	*3 451*	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and by quarter, 1953-55 (concluded)

Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre, 1953-55 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953			1954				1955				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X	XI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
British West Indies[4]	55	52	50	58	41	50	44	56	46	56	65	43	67	48	19	...
Cuba[4]	47	69	*45	51	67	34	41	53	49	41	57	39	66	29	12	...
Mexico	110	85	41	—	74	27	75	38	30	—	—	—	—	6	2	2
United States	250	195	60	30	119	38	62	39	94	20	23	11	67	30	15	16
Others[4]	65	64	74	72	70	72	68	64	77	42	73	74	97	114	24	...
Total	*530*	*470*	*270*	*210*	*370*	*220*	*290*	*250*	*300*	*160*	*220*	*170*	*300*	*230*	*70*	...
SOUTH AMERICA																
Bolivia[4]	22	24	25	26	14	31	26	29	23	27	18	25	33	10	7	...
Brazil	341	353	408	403	411	445	458	269	456	425	497	400	294	614	...	...
Chile[4]	29	58	37	70	1	29	60	5	58	66	119	68	26	37	22	...
Peru	56	61	66	62	44	*75	*75	56	56	81	*50	56	60	...	...	...
Venezuela	48	42	48	54	51	31	56	57	48	46	48	61	64	...	...	...
Others[4]	48	102	66	65	41	53	56	46	66	73	60	48	80	60	10	...
Total	*540*	*640*	*650*	*680*	*560*	*610*	*670*	*460*	*700*	*720*	*800*	*660*	*560*	...	...	...
ASIA																
Ceylon	75	94	91	76	105	111	99	82	74	103	23	78	101	50	31	10
India	1 023	342	171	137	712	521	113	10	39	41	111	191	207	39	...	...
Indonesia	59	35	55	33	34	77	49	57	38	25	31	39	36	40	8	...
Israel	63	78	80	101	62	*92	*100	67	61	108	93	77	109	51	28	...
Japan	422	309	592	484	*381	406	700	479	782	564	402	479	516	829	164	144
Korea[4]	*20	*50	*40	18	53	64	2	6	51	46	—	10	18	24	—	...
Lebanon	20	43	43	41	21	61	49	24	35	60	34	30	63	...	...	...
Malaya, Fed. of	43	45	46	58	33	47	58	36	44	47	61	71	55	38	15	14
Pakistan	—	221	193	2	244	296	342	134	3	—	8	—	—	—	...	...
Philippines[4]	69	61	*63	84	70	62	63	45	70	73	63	92	107	46	30	...
Turkey	27	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	60	27	...	...
Total	*1 800*	*1 280*	*1 370*	*1 080*	*1 720*	*1 740*	*1 570*	*940*	*1 200*	*1 070*	*830*	*1 180*	*1 270*	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	56	17	26	4	18	19	7	39	40	5	9	2	3	2	...	...
Egypt	227	233	55	1	209	120	86	20	4	—	—	—	6	8	...	...
French West Africa	17	19	19	27	19	14	23	18	21	24	27	31	25	27	7	...
Sudan	10	8	15	20	1	12	18	17	12	19	10	11	39	23	...	...
Union of South Africa	42	48	86	48	46	165	59	20	102	85	—	23	80	93	...	...
Total	*350*	*325*	*180*	*100*	*293*	*330*	*193*	*114*	*174*	*134*	*46*	*67*	*153*	*153*	...	...
OCEANIA																
New Zealand	55	46	47	55	45	61	51	57	50	53	56	63	48	55	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**7 200**	**6 450**	**5 850**	**6 250**	**7 250**	**7 050**	**5 800**	**4 900**	**5 650**	**6 100**	**6 300**	**6 100**	**6 500**	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 97 % of world exports and 90 % of world imports in 1953. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 % ; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72.0 %.

[1]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [4]Crop year quarterly averages represent official imports : other quarterly figures are incomplete ; they are the reported destinations of the exports of Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5 % ; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72,0 %.

[1]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et les expéditions de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [4]Les chiffres par campagne agricole sont les moyennes trimestrielles des données officielles d'importation ; les autres données trimestrielles sont incomplètes ; elles ont été calculées d'après les destinations déclarées des exportations de l'Argentine, de l'Australie, du Canada et des Etats-Unis.

Table 12. - Rice (milled rice equivalent): Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 12. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X	XI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Italy	58	69	61	42	84	44	40	63	33	41	30	43	37	32	28	13
Spain[1]	2	17	14	14	20	10	10	10	15	15	15	1	3	5	...	...
Total	*60*	*86*	*75*	*56*	*104*	*54*	*50*	*73*	*48*	*56*	*45*	*44*	*40*	*37*	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
United States[2]	123	198	174	142	108	134	275	255	112	105	98	81	125	150	70	54
SOUTH AMERICA																
Brazil	41	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
British Guiana	8	7	10	10	10	9	12	8	10	10	10	11	16	*14	...	...
Ecuador	2	14	8	3	—	3	39	1	5	4	1	2	4	...	...	...
Total	*51*	*64*	*19*	*13*	*10*	*12*	*51*	*9*	*15*	*14*	*11*	*13*	*20*	...	...	...
ASIA																
Burma	317	315	242	365	395	206	155	323	427	293	418	394	*355	*247	*138	*190
Cambodia												14	6	5	—	...
Laos	83	58	49	98	68	43	58	92	85	66	151	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam												38	31	11	...	...
China	*31	*50	*65	*65	*70	*70	*65	*40	*90	*45	*90	*120	*60	*55	*35	*26
India	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	38	23	...	...
Iran	5	15	12	16	5	21	4	18	17	12	28	20	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	51	4	22	35	12	5	12	20	14	18	87	33	68	67	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	21	26	15	9	*15	*15	*15	—	33	—	3	61	...	...	...	...
Thailand	403	353	335	252	392	353	257	254	233	281	241	321	389	286	*69	*61
Total	*918*	*821*	*740*	*841*	*957*	*713*	*566*	*747*	*899*	*715*	*1 022*	*1 019*	*970*	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Egypt	78	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	11	—	35	34	29	47	14	20
Madagascar	—	10	11	4	9	8	14	4	3	3	5	3	9	19	...	...
Total	*78*	*14*	*11*	*16*	*9*	*8*	*14*	*4*	*14*	*3*	*40*	*37*	*38*	*66*	...	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	7	6	8	7	5	10	9	8	4	11	6	9	7	13	18	...
WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)	**1 250**	**1 200**	**1 050**	**1 100**	**1 250**	**950**	**1 000**	**1 150**	**1 100**	**950**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 200**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	5	6	6	6	5	4	5	6	4	7	7	10	7	10	...	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	12	6	7	9	7	4	6	9	9	6	11	14	9	17	4	4
France	19	8	8	15	10	7	6	10	19	13	20	21	24	20	4	3
Germany, Western	22	15	23	20	27	17	8	25	15	18	21	27	23	41	6	6
Netherlands	19	7	10	18	6	13	8	15	14	11	31	57	38	11	5	2
Switzerland	4	3	6	5	7	6	5	6	3	3	7	3	6	3	1	3
United Kingdom	18	14	12	17	14	9	11	16	17	18	18	26	35	26	5	7
Total	*99*	*59*	*72*	*90*	*76*	*60*	*49*	*87*	*81*	*76*	*115*	*158*	*142*	*128*	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	10	6	7	9	7	3	9	11	6	4	11	9	6	7	4	...
Cuba	73	54	61	[3]41	[3]28	[3]71	[3]100	[3]46	[3]23	[3]47	[3]48	[3]26	[3]10	[3]32	[3]20	[3]15
Other	27	20	20	[3]20	[3]15	[3]16	[3]11	[3]13	[3]11	[3]14	[3]16	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*110*	*80*	*90*	*70*	*50*	*90*	*120*	*70*	*40*	*65*	*75*	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	*18*	*7*	*7*	*7*	[3]5	[3]8	[3]12	[3]7	[3]6	[3]11	[3]6	[3]4	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 (concluded)

Tableau 12. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X	XI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
ASIA																
British Borneo	13	7	9	8	11	11	4	8	6	10	9	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	100	101	103	101	107	107	116	74	136	79	114	73	120	92	31	34
Hong Kong	46	59	78	27	81	94	38	11	14	31	51	68	71	68	20	16
India	[2]235	[2]185	[2]48	163	175	3	—	14	105	226	308	217	69	...	.	...
Indonesia	102	190	89	64	118	52	50	108	40	62	48	4	3	21	21	...
Japan	198	245	270	358	378	225	266	554	510	216	151	192	474	280	93	131
Korea and Ryukyu Islands	[2]45	46	76	[2]10	[2]104	[2]44	[2]28	[2]10	[2]10	[2]10	[2]10	..	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	2	2	1	3	2	—	1	1	8	3	2	5	—	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore[4]	145	132	125	68	125	157	107	49	52	55	116	110	102	141	69	29
Philippines	32	16	—	[2]11	—	—	—	[2]1	—	—	[2]43	—	...	...	...	...
Syria	2	2	2	2	2	4	—	1	2	3	4	7	3	...	...	...
Total	*920*	*985*	*801*	*810*	*1 103*	*697*	*610*	*831*	*883*	*695*	*856*	*700*	*860*	...	...	...
AFRICA																
French West Africa	17	14	18	17	27	23	9	9	25	20	14	33	30	21	8	...
Mauritius	11	10	15	14	17	14	15	1	6	18	13	19	14	...	...	...
Réunion	8	5	7	5	[6]	[6]	13	3	1	8	7	12	1	10	...	...
Union of South Africa	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	10	5	—	8	3	7	12	...	...
Total	*36*	*36*	*40*	*42*	*50*	*43*	*37*	*23*	*37*	*46*	*42*	*67*	*52*	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 200**	**1 150**	**1 000**	**1 050**	**1 250**	**1 000**	**850**	**1 050**	**1 050**	**900**	**1 150**	**1 100**	**1 200**	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and imports in 1953. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Reported destinations of exports of the major surplus-producing countries. — [4]Net imports.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays excédentaires. — [4]Importations nettes.

Table 13. - Oranges and tangerines : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 13. - Oranges et mandarines : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	52.8	47.9	39.4	49.7	103.9	13.6	—	122.8	38.8	0.6	36.5	95.0	25.5	0.1
Spain[1]	182.5	194.6	251.1	202.1	466.9	288.3	1.6	430.0	203.2	0.6	174.6	410.4	293.1	—
Total	235.3	242.5	290.5	251.8	570.8	301.9	1.6	552.8	242.0	1.2	211.1	505.4	318.6	0.1
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	65.1	73.2	91.7	82.4	77.9	133.2	100.0	92.9	124.7	44.9	67.3	77.2	100.7	78.6
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	12.0	6.4	6.2	7.9	2.2	4.2	12.9	0.1	7.7	15.1	8.6	1.8	8.0	...
ASIA														
Israel	31.2	31.8	43.4	64.8	127.3	25.3	—	169.4	64.2	—	25.8	139.0	47.0	—
Lebanon	8.7	7.8	6.1	9.1	12.4	2.4	—	17.5	6.2	0.2	12.5	14.6	3.6	—
Total	39.9	39.6	49.5	73.9	139.7	27.7	—	186.9	70.4	0.2	38.3	153.6	50.6	—
AFRICA														
Algeria[1]	48.1	55.2	42.9	56.8	95.1	6.7	0.5	128.7	42.6	0.5	55.4	131.9	43.7	0.5
French Morocco[2]	28.0	27.7	36.7	24.2	62.8	41.3	3.1	38.3	27.1	3.8	27.7	67.6	39.0	16.1
Union of South Africa[2] [3]	35.9	29.4	39.7	49.3	0.3	48.6	85.6	0.2	60.5	104.2	32.2	0.1	59.6	...
Total	112.0	112.3	119.3	130.3	158.2	96.6	89.2	167.2	130.2	108.5	115.3	199.6	142.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	480	495	575	565	980	590	210	1 130	600	150	460	970	640	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.1	3.7	5.4	7.2	11.4	4.0	—	16.3	5.0	0.2	7.3	19.0	9.2	0.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	29.1	26.7	28.5	25.8	43.8	30.3	14.5	37.9	31.7	11.9	21.7	41.1	31.5	14.3
Denmark	5.3	6.5	7.6	8.3	13.2	6.1	2.7	14.8	7.0	2.1	9.4	11.1	7.0	3.0
France	124.5	129.9	137.9	143.1	264.2	151.0	15.5	287.4	173.0	14.5	97.4	302.0	181.0	25.5
Germany, Western	61.8	75.0	105.6	108.8	182.6	128.3	41.5	205.2	129.7	28.2	72.0	186.2	141.6	23.3
Ireland, Rep. of	3.2	2.4	3.6	3.8	5.1	3.7	3.2	6.2	3.4	2.4	3.2	5.2	3.4	3.6
Netherlands	19.8	19.4	23.6	27.5	39.5	33.4	11.0	42.9	33.6	15.9	17.7	43.2	39.9	17.1
Sweden	20.8	22.4	22.7	24.2	39.8	26.0	10.4	48.3	24.3	8.0	16.3	39.2	25.5	9.6
Switzerland	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.9	26.4	13.5	2.4	27.5	16.3	1.3	14.5	25.5	15.1	2.3
United Kingdom	99.9	81.9	106.6	95.9	169.8	95.9	66.4	149.8	90.0	58.8	85.2	131.6	89.1	76.0
Total	381.2	382.5	456.1	459.5	795.8	492.2	167.6	836.3	514.0	143.3	344.7	804.1	542.3	175.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	42.1	46.9	51.6	49.3	49.5	55.0	45.7	51.3	53.0	36.5	56.6	49.2	51.8	40.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	9.6	3.9	2.7	4.9	0.8	0.1	3.2	1.6	0.1	7.3	10.6	4.1	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	470	480	570	570	940	610	250	990	630	210	460	960	660	250

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oranges and tangerines. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]All citrus fruit. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Tous les agrumes. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 14. - Lemons and limes : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 14. - Citrons et limes : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	33.2	38.8	42.9	47.1	51.1	41.1	15.1	64.9	55.6	14.6	53.5	49 7	55.8	27.2
Spain[1]	14.0	11.1	13.6	6.0	5.5	24.0	18.3	3.1	12.0	6.3	2.8	2 4	11.4	7.7
Total	47.2	49.9	56 5	53.1	56.6	65 1	33.4	68.0	67.6	20.9	56.3	52.1	67.2	34.9
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.8	2 8	0 6	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	...
United States	4.4	5.5	5.4	8.8	3.9	6.4	7.4	4.2	13.6	12.9	4.5	11 7	20.3	19.7
Total	5.2	6.2	6.7	9.5	4.3	8.2	10.2	4.8	14.4	13.9	4.8	11 9	21.0	21.0
ASIA														
Lebanon	2.2	2.5	1 7	2.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	2 0	1.3	0.4	5.8	3 0	1.2	0.2
WORLD TOTAL	55	65	75	75	70	85	50	85	95	40	80	75	105	65
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.3	2.1	1.5	3.7	5.0	2.3	2.9	4 1	3.9	2.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	3 0	2.5	2.1
Denmark	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1 2	1.3	1.0
France	9.8	10.8	11.6	11.4	10.7	16.8	6.6	9.5	17 9	9.0	9.2	12 2	15.6	12.3
Germany, Western	12.5	16.9	19.2	21.1	16.7	22.9	17.2	21.5	27.2	19.1	16.6	21 6	24.6	21.3
Netherlands	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1 7	1.3	1.2
Sweden	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	1 3	1.2	1.0
Switzerland	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	5.5	1.7	3.6	5.2	2.2	2.8	3 4	4.2	2.5
United Kingdom	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.3	8.5	5.9	5.2	9.7	6.0	5.0	8.4	10.1	7.6	7.7
Total	39 8	45.4	49 8	53.0	48.7	59.7	36.8	55.5	67.6	43.0	45.6	58 6	62.2	51.5
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3 5	4.0	3 9	3.5	4.0	3 8	4.5	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	3 1	4.0	4.8
United States	0 7	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.8	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0 2	0.6	0.5
Total	4 2	4.7	5 1	3.8	4.4	5 6	6 9	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.4	3 3	4.6	5.3
WORLD TOTAL	55	60	65	70	65	80	55	70	90	60	60	75	80	70

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 87 % of world exports and 81 % of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 87 % des exportations mondiales et 81 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 18. - Tobacco (concluded)

NOTE : Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalks, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tobacco. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

Tableau 18. - Tabac (fin)

NOTE : Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du tabac. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 15. - Cotton (lint) : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 15. - Coton (fibre) : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	44.5	57.2	58.6	64.8	63.8	24.4	52.0	48.3	11.3	90.2	109.5	57.6	31.2	...
United States[1]	290.6	230.7	161.0	235.2	181.0	157.3	115.9	251.1	269.6	140.1	279.9	228.4	170.3	53.6
Total	*335.1*	*287.9*	*219.6*	*300.0*	*244.8*	*181.7*	*167.9*	*299.4*	*280.9*	*230.3*	*389.4*	*286.0*	*201.5*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	9.0	5.8	15.3	6.9	3.6	21.3	25.7	1.4	3.7	9.7	1.8	1.8	...	...
Brazil	35.8	7.0	34.9	77.4	3.4	17.7	34.0	80.3	82.9	79.1	67.3	47.8	39.1	...
Paraguay	1.7	3.7	3.6	...	0.3	5.9	6.0	1.7	3.9	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	15.4	20.7	22.1	20.8	9.8	28.7	30.3	6.7	24.8	31.6	20.2	12.3	17.3	...
Total	*61.9*	*37.2*	*75.9*	*108.8*	*17.1*	*73.6*	*96.0*	*90.1*	*115.3*	*125.0*	*105.0*	*65.0*	*65.0*	...
ASIA														
India	7.0	13.2	11.4	6.8	19.6	16.7	2.6	9.5	3.9	4.4	9.6	12.8	12.3	...
Iran	2.3	3.3	7.6	9.2	10.7	5.8	4.2	16.3	5.4	3.6	11.5	25.8	...	...
Pakistan	52.6	61.5	70.5	35.5	100.6	70.4	57.3	56.6	44.9	18.9	21.5	36.1	...	...
Syria	6.0	9.4	13.5	10.5	21.2	5.9	1.7	11.2	1.8	1.1	28.1	26.1	13.5	...
Turkey	14.0	17.5	25.1	14.9	30.2	24.7	20.6	26.5	17.8	6.9	8.5	18.4	18.3	11.0
Total	*81.9*	*104.9*	*128.1*	*76.9*	*182.3*	*123.5*	*86.4*	*120.1*	*73.8*	*34.9*	*79.2*	*119.2*	...	...
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo	9.9	11.4	11.4	10.2	11.1	9.3	12.6	8.9	10.8	8.8	12.2	8.2	7.9	12.1
Egypt	63.7	67.6	86.6	72.0	84.5	106.3	57.3	108.6	73.0	45.2	61.1	73.2	52.6	57.5
French Equatorial Africa	6.7	7.3	6.3	7.9	3.9	2.0	8.0	4.6	4.5	16.0	6.6	5.9	6.2	15.2
Mozambique	6.0	7.5	9.6	9.6	5.3	3.8	16.8	5.7	3.7	14.9	14.2	...	...	...
Sudan	23.9	13.8	22.6	15.1	4.0	22.9	45.5	4.2	27.2	18.3	10.8	11.9	22.1	...
Uganda	15.7	17.1	15.2	17.8	17.8	27.0	13.9	20.9	29.4	14.4	6.6	12.3	26.1	13.3
Total	*125.9*	*124.7*	*151.6*	*132.6*	*126.6*	*171.3*	*154.1*	*152.8*	*148.6*	*117.6*	*111.5*	*120.0*	*120.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**615**	**580**	**610**	**655**	**610**	**580**	**530**	**700**	**650**	**540**	**730**	**630**	**510**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	5.2	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.5	6.8	3.8	7.6	4.3	5.9	4.4	6.6	5.6	4.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	25.9	21.9	22.9	26.5	25.1	20.3	20.4	28.2	27.3	23.0	27.7	30.0	19.8	19.4
Czechoslovakia	*6.2	*5.0	*3.8	*5.3	*3.8	*3.8	*3.7	*5.3	*5.3	*5.2	*5.2	...	...	...
Denmark	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.4
Finland	3.2	3.6	2.5	4.8	3.8	1.7	2.7	7.7	2.1	4.6	4.9	2.4	4.1	4.1
France	61.8	61.5	70.9	78.3	88.4	68.2	60.2	87.8	79.1	65.6	80.8	83.6	61.4	53.8
Germany, Western	50.9	54.4	60.0	71.2	56.7	62.3	59.1	77.8	80.8	51.0	75.4	75.1	60.1	56.8
Greece	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4
Italy	47.1	50.8	38.1	40.2	47.2	40.9	36.5	50.7	45.1	38.2	26.8	41.8	35.2	33.2
Netherlands	14.5	15.0	17.4	19.4	19.3	15.5	18.7	20.5	21.1	15.7	20.5	27.3	19.2	13.3
Norway	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9
Poland	*2.5	*4.2	*2.5	*3.3	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	*3.3	*3.3	*3.2	*3.2	...	...	...
Portugal	9.0	10.5	10.4	11.1	12.5	6.5	8.2	14.1	6.0	7.5	16.7	12.4	7.5	9.1
Spain[2]	12.5	21.4	17.1	14.7	27.8	10.6	14.5	15.3	17.0	5.5	21.0	9.4	24.9	14.1
Sweden	6.4	8.3	7.2	8.0	8.7	8.3	4.8	9.5	6.9	7.5	8.2	8.8	5.0	5.2
Switzerland	7.8	8.7	8.9	9.9	8.1	6.0	7.3	11.0	5.6	6.2	17.0	8.7	5.6	5.8
United Kingdom	114.6	67.4	84.8	94.8	83.0	85.1	76.0	94.7	108.0	95.2	81.2	88.6	72.2	66.5
Yugoslavia	6.7	5.9	7.0	5.5	7.8	5.9	7.6	2.6	9.0	4.2	6.1	11.1	16.1	...
Total	*378.5*	*316.6*	*362.5*	*402.4*	*403.1*	*349.1*	*329.4*	*439.7*	*425.1*	*342.3*	*403.2*	*420.0*	*350.0*	*300.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	23.3	18.8	18.2	16.7	25.6	17.5	12.8	15.9	17.3	11.1	22.5	20.9	21.3	16.0
United States	9.1	7.5	10.2	7.0	13.8	13.0	8.2	7.8	9.6	5.5	5.2	13.4	8.3	8.9
Total	*32.4*	*26.3*	*28.4*	*23.7*	*39.4*	*30.5*	*21.0*	*23.7*	*26.9*	*16.6*	*27.7*	*34.3*	*29.6*	*24.9*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	3.2	4.7	3.1	7.2	5.5	2.1	2.6	2.3	6.1	17.7	2.7	...	...	...
ASIA														
China	*10.0	*20.3	*5.7	*12.3	*5.7	*5.8	*5.7	*12.3	*12.3	*12.2	*12.2	...	...	...
Hong Kong	7.8	7.2	9.6	13.6	6.9	11.5	9.4	13.2	16.2	9.9	15.2	12.3	7.9	8.6
India	42.0	51.8	27.6	31.0	20.4	44.1	32.6	28.4	49.4	25.9	20.3	27.1	33.3	...
Japan	95.1	107.0	120.9	122.4	120.4	109.3	119.1	130.3	152.0	98.9	108.3	123.1	121.2	77.4
Total	*154.9*	*186.3*	*163.8*	*179.3*	*153.4*	*170.7*	*166.8*	*184.2*	*229.9*	*146.9*	*156.0*	*170.0*	*175.0*	...
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[3]	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	5.0	4.0	3.6	5.3	4.1	1.9	4.3	4.9	6.6	6.3	3.3	8.2	6.0	...
WORLD TOTAL	**595**	**600**	**595**	**650**	**640**	**590**	**560**	**690**	**730**	**560**	**620**	**670**	**600**	**500**

NOTE : Data are taken from national sources as well as from *Cotton*, quarterly statistical bulletin of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cotton. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and imports in 1953.

[1] Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs and exclude those to territories and possessions. — [2] Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. [3] Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les données proviennent de sources nationales ainsi que de *Coton*, le bulletin trimestriel de statistique du Comité consultatif international du coton, Washington. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations et des importations totales.

[1] Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [2] Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite, comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [3] A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 16. - Tea : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 16. - Thé: Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55**

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
ASIA														
Ceylon	34.6	35.7	38.0	41.0	36.1	40.0	39.5	39.9	46.0	44.6	33.4	38.1	38.4	44.3
India [1]	51.5	47.0	56.7	51.0	54.0	27.3	61.9	40.4	22.5	60.7	80.4	44.3	17.7	*40.1
Indonesia	10.0	8.0	7.2	10.0	7.6	7.6	6.3	9.3	10.0	8.8	12.1	7.0	5.3	7.1
Japan	2.2	2.4	3.3	4.3	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.0	1.5	6.9	6.9	1.8	1.6	6.5
Pakistan [1]	5.4	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.3	1.7	4.5	0.6	1.0	3.9	5.3	1.4	*0.9	*1.5
Taiwan (Formosa)	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.7	2.7	3.0	1.5	3.9	4.9	4.8	*7.4	*3.6	...
Total	106.5	98.1	110.6	112.6	102.4	81.6	119.1	93.7	84.9	129.8	142.9	100.0	67.5	105.0
AFRICA														
Kenya	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.0
Nyasaland [2]	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.3	3.8	2.1	0.4	1.5	3.7	2.1	0.5
Tanganyika	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
Uganda	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Total	3.2	3.1	2.8	4.0	4.1	3.0	1.6	6.3	4.0	2.3	3.9	6.4	5.2	2.3
WORLD TOTAL	**120**	**110**	**125**	**125**	**115**	**95**	**130**	**110**	**95**	**145**	**140**	**115**	**80**	**115**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Ireland, Rep. of	4.2	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.5	0.3	0.5	4.7	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.1	3.0	0.6
Netherlands	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.3
United Kingdom	52.6	56.3	55.9	61.5	53.2	44.6	52.2	75.8	34.1	61.7	74.3	80.2	38.0	45.5
Total	58.7	60.3	59.7	66.5	57.8	46.9	54.7	82.8	37.3	66.0	80.0	86.4	42.5	48.4
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.9	6.0	3.7	4.8	6.7	4.4	4.6	4.3	5.8	4.2
United States	9.8	10.6	12.2	13.0	13.2	12.8	11.6	14.7	18.8	8.5	10.1	16.3	9.0	11.3
Total	14.6	15.8	17.4	18.1	19.1	18.8	15.3	19.5	25.5	12.9	14.7	20.6	14.8	15.5
ASIA														
Arabian States	*1.2	*1.8	*1.6	*1.3	*2.2	*1.1	*1.5	*1.5	*1.1	*1.3	*1.4	*1.6	*1.4	...
Hong Kong	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.4
Iran	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	...
Iraq	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.0	3.3	1.8	3.1	4.4	3.0	3.3	...
Malaya-Singapore	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.9	1.8	3.3
Total	9.1	7.7	7.8	9.4	7.7	6.3	9.2	8.0	8.2	9.9	12.3	12.3	10.8	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.2
Egypt	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.3	6.4	4.8	4.6	3.3	4.4	4.0	3.2	4.0	5.0
French Morocco	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.0	2.6	3.7	7.6	2.9	1.5
Sudan	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.8	0.7	1.3	...
Union of South Africa [3]	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.1	...
Total	11.3	12.7	13.5	13.6	12.3	14.4	13.8	14.2	11.6	14.3	14.5	14.6	11.0	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	6.7	6.0	6.9	6.9	5.5	8.3	7.4	7.4	5.6	9.8	4.9	8.9	5.8	*0.5
New Zealand	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.3	*0.7
Total	9.5	7.1	8.6	8.6	7.0	10.2	8.7	9.2	7.0	11.8	6.6	10.9	7.1	1.2
WORLD TOTAL	**115**	**115**	**115**	**125**	**115**	**105**	**110**	**145**	**100**	**125**	**140**	**155**	**90**	**100**

NOTE : Figures include green and black tea, but exclude maté, tea substitutes, and tea waste. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Sea-borne trade only. — [2]Starting with 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Before then, Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of tea. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le thé vert et le thé noir mais non le maté et autres succédanés ni les déchets. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

[1]Commerce maritime seulement. — [2]A partir de 1954, Fédération de Rhodésie et Nyassaland. Auparavant, la Rhodésie du Nord et la Rhodésie du Sud étaient importatrices nettes de thé. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 17. - Coffee : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 17. - Café :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*													
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	4.7	5.3	7.0	5.8	13.7	6.7	3.3	11.4	2.8	1.4	7.8	10.6	10.3	...
Dominican Republic	3.5	6.6	5.0	5.9	7.2	0.8	0.8	11.9	2.1	0.5	9.1	5.7	3.9	*1.5
El Salvador	16.5	16.6	16.5	17.0	42.8	14.2	3.2	38.7	9.1	1.3	18.8	31.7	25.8	...
Guatemala	12.5	15.2	14.1	13.2	23.6	15.8	4.9	30.6	12.5	1.3	8.6	20.0	18.6	*22.5
Haiti	6.2	8.1	5.6	6.8	9.8	3.2	1.9	15.2	5.4	3.7	3.0	7.6	...	...
Mexico	12.9	13.1	18.3	17.3	32.4	17.2	8.9	41.2	9.7	6.3	11.9	31.2	31.5	...
Total	*56.3*	*64.6*	*66.5*	*66.0*	*129.5*	*57.9*	*23.0*	*149.0*	*41.6*	*14.5*	*59.2*	*106.8*	*90.0*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	245.4	237.3	233.4	163.7	226.1	166.9	234.3	206.7	112.0	118.9	217.4	132.7	178.7	*245.5
Colombia	72.0	75.5	99.4	86.3	89.4	92.3	111.7	104.1	95.2	76.5	69.5	70.3	75.4	*09.5
Ecuador	4.1	5.0	4.6	5.3	3.8	0.9	7.7	3.1	1.1	8.3	8.6	4.6	2.1	...
Venezuela	4.7	7.4	11.1	6.5	16.6	10.5	8 8	11.9	4.4	2.5	7.3	9.8	9.8	...
Total	*326.2*	*325.2*	*348.5*	*261.8*	*335.9*	*270.6*	*362.5*	*325.8*	*212.7*	*206.3*	*302.8*	*217.4*	*266.0*	*345 0*
ASIA														
Indonesia	6.1	4.6	8.0	9.3	3.2	3.7	12.9	12.7	9.6	11.5	3.5	2.1	2.5	12.0
AFRICA														
Angola	16.1	11.9	17.9	11.0	19.1	7.8	15.3	18 7	3.2	7.5	14.8	13.4	6.5	...
Belgian Congo	8.6	7.7	8.3	8.5	5.9	6.8	12.2	6.6	7.8	6.6	13.0	8.6	5.4	20.7
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia[1]	7.5	5 3	10.8	7.8	13.7	9.9	10.9	12.5	12.0	4.1	2.6	8.8	16.1	11.1
French Cameroons	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.4	3.3	1.3	3 5	4.5	2.1	1.3	4.0	5.7	2.7
French West Africa	15.7	17.8	14.1	23.7	21.9	20.2	5.9	33.6	29.6	16.8	14.9	28.4	32.2	19.3
Kenya	2.5	4.2	3.8	2.7	6.5	3.6	1.1	6.5	2.3	0.5	1.7	5.4	5.5	1.4
Madagascar	7.6	10.4	9.0	10.3	4 6	4.3	9.1	7.8	9.5	8.7	15.4	6.2	4.8	10.5
Tanganyika	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.9	3.2	3.1	4.2	6 3	4.8	3.5	5.1	5.8	4.1	2.7
Uganda	11.1	10.0	9.1	8.8	12.1	9.6	6.3	14.4	7.6	6.7	6.6	23.1	21.0	19.7
Total	*75.5*	*74.3*	*79.3*	*80.5*	*91.4*	*68.6*	*66.3*	*109.9*	*81.3*	*56.5*	*75.4*	*103.7*	*101.3*	*100.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**480**	**490**	**520**	**440**	**580**	**420**	**480**	**600**	**350**	**340**	**460**	**440**	**470**	**520**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.7	13.1	13.2	10.7	16.8	12.6	10.4	17.2	10.8	8.3	6.5	11.9	9.8	12.4
Denmark	4.1	5 1	6.4	6.1	6 0	6 9	6 6	6.7	6 5	4.2	6.9	6.5	6.0	7.5
Finland	3.7	5.4	5.7	7.0	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.3	7.5	7.9	5.5	7.7	7.9
France	37.8	40.2	40.9	42.1	45.9	42.1	34.9	49.2	44.9	35.2	39.3	45.4	52.0	37.2
Germany, Western	10.1	14.1	19.6	25.8	12.7	15.9	19.5	23.6	25.6	24.6	29.3	25.0	28.6	29.1
Italy	13.3	15.2	16.7	17.3	17.6	15.5	15.7	19.5	16.4	14.9	18.6	17.5	18.0	18.0
Netherlands	4.2	4.9	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.8	5.6	10.6	7.8	4.2	5.0	6.9	7.6	9.6
Portugal	2.1	2 6	2 4	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	2 4	2 2	1.4	2.7	1.4	3 6	2.3
Spain[2]	1 3	1.0	1 2	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.9	3.2	2.1
Sweden	10.5	11.9	12.8	12.0	13.3	11.4	13.3	12.9	10.3	12.0	12.9	12.3	12.8	13.7
Switzerland	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.6	7.0	6.4	2.4	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.1
United Kingdom	10 8	10.8	7.6	8.4	11.5	11.7	3.1	11.4	11.3	7.7	3.2	9.8	8.0	7.4
Total	*116.5*	*128.8*	*138.4*	*144.9*	*145.1*	*138.5*	*123.0*	*167.8*	*150 7*	*124.7*	*136 6*	*148.0*	*161.6*	*150.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	10 0	11.1	12.2	10.8	12.4	11.2	11.5	13.5	10.8	8.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	11 3
United States	304.6	303.9	315.3	256.1	352.6	279.7	294.3	367.4	255.3	150.5	251.4	270.0	268.4	265.9
Total	*314.6*	*315.0*	*327 5*	*266.9*	*365.0*	*290.9*	*305.8*	*380.9*	*266.1*	*158.5*	*262.3*	*281.0*	*279.6*	*277.2*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	7.1	5.9	7.4	8.5	2.1	10.6	6.7	3.2	9.6	13.3	7.8	3.7	5.7	*9.1
ASIA														
Lebanon	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0 4	0.5	—	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Turkey	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.3	1.1	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.5
Total	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*1.5*	*1.8*	*3.6*	*1.4*	*1.2*	*2 8*	*1.4*	*1.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.6	3.2	8 7	4.6
Egypt	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1
Sudan	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	0 8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	*2.1
Union of South Africa[3]	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	4.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.4	*4.8
Total	*11.0*	*10.6*	*10.5*	*10.0*	*10.9*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*11.8*	*9.9*	*8.8*	*9.7*	*7.4*	*13.5*	*12.6*
WORLD TOTAL	**470**	**480**	**510**	**450**	**550**	**480**	**470**	**590**	**460**	**320**	**440**	**460**	**490**	**470**

NOTE : Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 95% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month indicated. — [2]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché ; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et 95% des importations totales.

[1]Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois indiqué. — [2]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 18. - Tobacco : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 18. - Tabac :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	7.9	10.3	12.2	13.1	15.6	8.4	4.1	13.4	5.8	3.5	29.7	13.0	4.2	2.6
Italy	1.9	2.0	3.1	3.3	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.0	6.9	3.3	2.2	3.0
Yugoslavia	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.5	0.9	1.1	3.2	1.0	0.5	2.3	5.4	4.8	...
Total	*11.4*	*14.4*	*16.8*	*18.1*	*19.6*	*11.5*	*7.9*	*19.5*	*8.4*	*6.0*	*38.9*	*21.7*	*11.2*	*6 0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.3	4.4	3.2	3.6	5.1	1.1	4.5	7.6	3.1	1.5	2.3	10.9	7.5	1 6
Cuba	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.7	4.2	6.8	4.7	...
Dominican Republic	4.0	3.8	2.3	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	8.7	2.3	1.8	...
United States	59.2	44.8	58.6	51 4	42.9	54.2	57.0	32.3	37.6	46.3	89.4	43.5	29.8	83.1
Total	*70.8*	*57.5*	*68.1*	*62.8*	*53.2*	*60.7*	*67.0*	*45.3*	*46.4*	*55.2*	*104.6*	*63.5*	*43.8*	*90.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	7.4	7.6	6.0	7.0	3.2	3.8	7.9	2.8	5.4	9.6	10 4	4 6	3 6	...
Paraguay	0.6	1.1	1.2	...	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*8.0*	*8.7*	*7.2*	*8.2*	*3.9*	*5.0*	*8.8*	*3.3*	*7.0*	*10.5*	*12 0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	...
ASIA														
India	14.1	9.8	7.9	8.0	4.0	11.1	8.2	2.8	7.9	9.8	11.4	4.0	8.1	*11.3
Indonesia	3.1	2.4	3.3	4.8	4.9	5.6	1.9	4.1	5.9	7.7	1.4	2.6	6.4	2.4
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Philippines	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.4	4.2	4.1	1.6	3.4	2.1	2.9	1.1	0.3	...	...
Turkey	14.0	14.2	17.9	16.1	18.3	17.5	5.2	12.1	7.0	6.2	39.2	22.0	4.8	7 3
Total	*32.9*	*29.5*	*32.2*	*31.4*	*31.4*	*38.3*	*17.2*	*22.5*	*23.0*	*26.8*	*53.2*	*29.0*	*22.0*	*25 0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.8	0.8	1.2	9.7	0.6	2 4	11.8	0.5	0.6	2.0	11.8
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of														
Southern Rhodesia	7.6	10.0	9.2		1.2	14.3	16.3							
Northern Rhodesia	1.2	1.0	1.2	15.0	0.7	2.4	1.6	4.1	17 2	26.9	11.8	3.9	19.4	24.0
Nyasaland	3.1	2.3	2.9		0.4	1.9	5.5							
Total	*15.3*	*15.9*	*16.4*	*18.8*	*3.1*	*19.8*	*33.1*	*4.7*	*19.6*	*38.7*	*12.3*	*4.5*	*21 4*	*35.8*
WORLD TOTAL	**155**	**135**	**150**	**150**	**120**	**145**	**145**	**100**	**110**	**150**	**240**	**135**	**110**	**180**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2 4	2.4	2.6	1.9	3.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	1.8	0.3	2.5	4.6	1.1	1.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7
Denmark	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.6	4.2	2.0	2.1	1.5
Finland	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
France	7.9	8.3	7.0	11.1	7.3	5.2	9.1	14.1	4.4	12.9	13.2	10.6	5.4	12.3
Germany, Western	11.6	12.8	14.1	15.1	10.7	13.6	15.2	13.4	15.1	15.9	16.2	14.9	17.2	17.8
Ireland, Rep. of	2.1	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.2
Italy	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.6	—	*3.0	—	1.1	2.8	0.6	2.0	4.7	2.8	1.6
Netherlands	7.2	6.7	8.2	10.0	9.0	8.1	7.3	8.4	7.0	8.6	16.0	11.0	5.3	5 8
Norway	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4
Spain[1]	5.3	6.4	5.7	4.0	6.9	4.1	6.1	2.8	2.2	4.2	7.0	5.9	4.4	3 6
Sweden	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.4	0.5	1.5	4.7	1.8	0.9	1.3
Switzerland	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1
United Kingdom	40.3	25.4	35.8	35.3	15.3	38.2	41.2	23.0	14.1	42.4	61.9	22.4	21.3	50.5
Total	*94.9*	*80.6*	*93.7*	*96.6*	*68.4*	*90.9*	*97.5*	*83.1*	*62.0*	*102.2*	*140.2*	*90.8*	*72.9*	*108.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.4	11.4	12.4	12.9	11.5	12.1	13.2	12.5
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	...
Uruguay	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	...
Total	*1.2*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*0.3*	*1.1*	*1.5*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*1.2*	*0.7*	*0.5*	...
ASIA														
Cambodia												0.1	0 1	0.3
Laos	1.4	1 9	2 0	1 4	2 0	2 1	1.7	1.5	1 7	1.5	1.1	...	...	...
Viet-Nam												1.0	1 8	...
India	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	*0.1
Indonesia	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.3
Japan	0 3	2 6	1.7	1.8	2 4	1.3	*1.6	2.3	2 3	—	2 6	3 0	0 8	1.8
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—
Philippines	1.1	3.7	2 9	1 6	*2 9	*2 9	*2.9	*1.6	*1 6	*1 7	*1.7	...	...	...
Total	*5.0*	*11.0*	*8.7*	*6.5*	*9.9*	*8.7*	*8.1*	*7.4*	*7.2*	*5.3*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*6 0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	1 1	1.1	1.1	1 3	1.2	1.1	0 8	1.4	1.1	1.2	1 5	1.4	1 0	1.0
Belgian-Congo	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.7
Egypt	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.0
French Morocco	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
Nigeria	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Tunisia	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.1	0 3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0 3
Union of South Africa[2]	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	...
Total	*7.3*	*7.3*	*6.7*	*7 6*	*6.7*	*6.5*	*6.8*	*7.4*	*5.2*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*6.4*	*5.7*	*4.5*
OCEANIA														
Australia	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.4	7.1	2.5	2.8	7.0	3.4	2.9	4.3	9.9	2.1	...
New Zealand	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	...
Total	*3.5*	*4.4*	*4.6*	*5.2*	*7.7*	*3.2*	*3.9*	*7.8*	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.8*	*10.6*	*3.1*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**145**	**125**	**140**	**145**	**115**	**135**	**145**	**130**	**100**	**155**	**195**	**145**	**115**	**150**

For notes, see bottom of page 33. Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 33.

Table 19. - Cacao beans : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 19. - Fèves de cacao : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953			1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.8
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Dominican Republic	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.1	3.8	12.6	6.6	5.0	8.7	3.7	3.1	6 0	11.5	...
Trinidad and Tobago[2]	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.0	5.1	2.5	1.2	3.5	2.0	0.8	1.7	3 8	2.3	8.8
United States[1]	6.2	5.2	4.2	4.2	7.6	4.5	2.5	4.6	4.0	4.5	3.8	4 9	3.2	2.2
Total	14.4	12.5	12.8	11.3	16.5	19.6	10.3	13.1	14.7	9.0	8.6	14.7	17.0	15.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	24.0	14.5	27.2	30.2	15.7	17.7	38.4	9.3	12.9	66.5	32.3	20.8	6.6	*38.6
Ecuador	6.0	5.8	5 6	7.6	6.7	9.3	3.9	3.2	9.4	8.2	9.8	4.2	9.6	*6.5
Venezuela	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.1	6.8	4.8	2.6	5.2	5 0	2.9	3.2	6 2	5.8	...
Total	33.6	24.1	37.1	41.9	29.2	31.8	44.9	17.7	27.3	77.6	45.3	31.2	22.0	50.0
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0 9	0.8	0.9
French Cameroons	11.8	12.8	15.1	12.5	22.8	12.5	3.9	26.1	5.0	3.2	15.8	23 2	10.1	6.1
French West Africa	13.9	12.5	17.9	13.2	20.5	30.9	0.3	28.8	6.3	4.0	13.6	37.6	11.6	10.0
Gold Coast	58.3	53.8	60.1	54.4	109.8	70.8	10.8	73.4	69.7	17.2	57.2	78.1	50.4	*34.1
Nigeria	30.8	29.1	26.6	25.0	45.4	25.9	8.0	46.1	22.2	6.5	25.1	31.5	20.4	8.1
São Tomé and Principe	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.3	3.5	0.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	...
Total	117.1	110.8	123.0	107.6	200.4	144.2	24.5	177.4	105.9	33.0	114.3	172.6	94.6	60.0
WORLD TOTAL	180	165	190	175	265	210	90	225	160	130	185	235	145	135
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2 0	1.9	1.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.4	1.0	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2
France	13.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	12.1	14.4	9.4	12.3	14.9	11.0	12.8	11.3	10.9	8.3
Germany, Western	14.1	15.2	18.4	18.7	17.6	14.0	17.6	20.7	16.9	20.4	16.7	14.8	14.4	18.9
Italy	3.1	2.9	4.2	4.6	5.2	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1
Netherlands	13.8	11.5	16.6	12.9	18.6	19.2	14.1	16.6	14.2	10.1	10.9	17.3	14.2	13.1
Spain[3]	2.1	3.4	2.6	4.0	3.9	4.7	1.0	6.2	4.0	1.0	5.0	5.5	4.0	1.5
Sweden	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.0	0.7
Switzerland	5.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.4	0.8	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	6.3	3.6	1.6
United Kingdom	27.2	26.3	31.6	34.8	54.2	40.6	9.0	59.9	37.4	13.0	29.1	59.3	27.0	14.2
Total	84.9	77.4	92.9	95.4	122.3	106.7	58.6	130.3	100.0	66.5	86.0	125.8	84.3	66.2
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.4	4.2	5.8	3.6	3.2	4.4	2.1	4.0	3 5	4.8	1.7
United States	68.7	64.9	64.1	58.5	79.9	83.3	45.7	83.4	48.7	45.1	57.0	67 7	53.8	49.8
Total	71.6	68.1	67.8	61.9	84.1	89.1	49.3	86.6	53.1	47.2	61.0	71.2	58.6	51.5
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[4]	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	1 5	1.3	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	3.9	0.7	2.7	3.1	2.3	0.4	0 5	6.5	*0.9
WORLD TOTAL	175	160	180	175	230	220	120	245	175	130	160	220	165	130

NOTE : Data exclude crushed or ground cacao when reported separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cacao. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1953.

NOTE : Les données ne comprennent pas le cacao pilé ou en poudre lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux sont des estimations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

[1]Re-exports. — [2]Excluding transshipments from Venezuela. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [4]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

[1]Réexportations. — [2]Non compris les transbordements de cacao en provenance du Venezuela. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [4]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 20. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 20. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956 Jan.
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.31	2.24	2.16	2.10	2.12	1.99	2.00	1.94	1.99	2.03	2.04	2.08	2.10
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, export price, Class II	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.72
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[1]	Sh.d./ 100 lb. £.s.d./ long ton	25 0 —	24 4 —	23 6 —	22 6 —	23 4 —	24 5 —	24 1 —	22 7 —	22 11 —	23 7 —	— —	— —	— 27 2 0
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.03	1.16	1.16
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 56 lb.	1.17	1.16	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.87	0.95	0.97	0.95	1.03	1.10
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 48 lb.	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.10
Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 48 lb.	1.19	1.22	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.00
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange	£.s.d./ long ton	26 12 3	26 18 11	25 12 9	24 8 3	24 12 3	24 5 9	24 6 10	22 14 4	23 3 0	23 16 0	23 8 8	24 3 6	24 11 11
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 34 lb.	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.82
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.30	1.31	1.19	1.17	1.25	1.24
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange	Guilders/ 100 kg.	29.47	28.39	26.01	26.78	27.78	27.35	28.12	25.37	24.56	23.98	24.03	24.53	25.10
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2.52	2.48	2.41	2.42	2.68	2.72	2.35	2.23	2.17	2.03	2.01	2.14	2.10
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25	11.25	10.75	9.05	8.90	8.90	9.25	9.20	9.10
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5.46	5.44	5.34	5.32	5.45	5.53	5.52	5.53	5.50	5.56	5.47	5.33	5.38
Cuba: f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.16	3.17	3.22	3.31	3.38	3.26	3.22	3.22	3.27	3.28	3.19	3.16	3.26
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	5.88	5.81	6.80	7.65	7.73	8.88	—	—	—	—	—	8.30	5.08
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	—	—	—	—	6.24	6.14	5.80	5.22	6.31	5.63	6.49	7.22	—
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 90-lb. box	3.95	4.17	4.45	4.40	4.58	5.01	5.42	5.59	5.04	4.07	4.06	4.59	4.60
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	23.86	23.49	23.84	27.92	29.24	26.31	25.08	26.08	24.79	27.64	24.50	25.18	...
BANANAS														
French Cameroons, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	62	79	68	79	100	76	65	63	69	63	62	50	[2]100
French Guinea, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	76	97	84	95	95	80	63	62	80	90	71	55	[2]128
Guadeloupe, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	88	95	80	96	102	70	68	64	87	90	64	53	[2]135
SOYBEANS														
U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	44 15 7	45 1 3	42 4 0	41 7 6	41 6 3	40 9 6	39 17 6	37 1 10	37 12 6	38 6 11	37 9 5	38 4 4	39 2 6
Chinese/Manchurian - Yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	45 0 0	45 0 0	43 14 0	41 5 0	40 0 0	—	36 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	[2]37 13 2
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 %, f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	57 0 0	56 0 0	51 16 0	50 0 0	49 10 0	55 12 0	56 16 8	60 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	46 16 0	46 17 6	47 17 6

For notes, see end of table

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 20. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956 Jan.
LINSEED														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c. & f. European ports..	£.s.d./ long ton	56/0/0	57/7/6	55/6/0	54/19/5	56/1/2	60/11/0	59/19/2	53/3/0	52/3/2	54/6/3	56/17/0	60/5/0	65/11/3
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	74/10/0	72/7/6	67/10/0	67/12/6	65/6/3	67/0/0	67/13/9	64/4/0	65/15/0	66/7/6	65/15/0	66/12/6	65/11/4
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports.	U.S.$/ long ton	205.25	196.38	185.00	183.62	177.62	182.40	184.75	172.40	179.00	185.12	175.00	175.25	174.25
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports.....	Belg.frs./ metric ton	7 419	7 100	6 700	6 988	6 788	6 960	7 088	6 800	6 962	7 112	6 990	7 038	7 025
OLIVE OIL														
French N. Africa, edible, 1%, f.o.b.....	£.s.d./ metric ton	215/0/0	195/0/0	[4]220/0/0	[4]230/0/0	[4]230/0/0	[4]230/0/0	[4]252/10/0	[4]260/0/0	[4]260/0/0	[4]280/0/0	[4]280/0/0	[4]280/0/0	[4]292/0/0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	U.S.$/ metric ton	316.00	308.25	302.80	295.00	290.00	305.00	297.00	285.00	285.00	284.00	285.00	281.00	289.00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	108/0/0	101/15/0	94/6/0	95/12/6	98/5/0	104/6/0	111/10/0	109/2/0	106/3/4	104/17/6	104/18/0	111/5/0	115/2/6
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S., bleached prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/ metric ton	282	277	265	264	271	287	295	286	292	301	300	304	320
LINSEED OIL														
Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London.....	£.s.d./ long ton	83/7/6	84/15/0	82/8/0	85/0/0	87/7/6	93/2/0	94/17/6	88/12/0	86/7/6	90/10/0	96/16/0	101/5/0	112/7/6
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S., drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	92/5/0	92/0/0	90/4/0	87/10/0	89/0/0	92/4/0	102/5/0	96/6/0	94/5/0	103/0/0	108/4/0	112/10/0	115/15/0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3½%, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam.....	£.s.d./ long ton	107/10/0	106/5/0	97/0/0	96/10/0	94/0/0	94/19/10	94/12/6	92/12/0	93/7/6	93/15/0	92/18/0	94/0/0	92/17/6
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.fr./ long ton	11 675	11 700	11 580	11 300	11 288	11 310	[5]11 362	[5]11 400	[5]11 400	[5]11 400	[5,6]11 400	[5,6]11 475	[5,6]11 600
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom..	£.s.d./ long ton	47/1/8	40/7/0	37/10/11	38/6/8	40/15/0	41/13/4	41/12/6	41/12/0	40/12/3	41/2/6	40/12/0	40/0/0	40/3/4
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S., 41% protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	72.40	67.60	62.90	60.60	60.40	58.90	60.75	59.90	56.75	55.10	53.50	56.25	56.00
COFFEE														
U.S.: Brazilian Santos No.4, ex dock New York...	U.S.c./lb.	67.0	54.5	58.3	58.0	54.5	58.5	53.5	55.0	61.0	56.8	54.0	53.0	53.5
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	48.8	47.6	40.1	37.5	36.5	38.1	37.0	31.8	32.2	34.0	32.4	32.4	29.2
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	386/0	371/7	311/2	294/4	284/2	290/2	281/5	254/6	254/10	259/8	251/11	248/10	[2]236/7
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price [7].	Sh.d./lb.	5/7.3	5/3.4	4/3.2	3/6.7	—	3/2.8	4/2.6	3/11.4	3/7.9	3/3.6	3/2.3	2/9.0	2/6.7
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price [7]	Sh.d./lb.	5/2.3	4/7.1	3/1.6	2/5.0	1/11.8	2/7.9	3/3.1	4/0.5	3/9.7	3/5.7	3/7.4	3/6.6	3/6.3

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 20. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956 Jan.
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 6	51.5	55 0	52 5	[4]45.0	—
type 11	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	54 2	54.5	45.0	—
type 14	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.7	—	—	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured. Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	—	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/4/0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	26.98	26.17	25 80	24 62	23 09	22.63	22.72	22.43	22 69	22 01	20 83	20.35	20.02
Denmark: Steers first class, for export	øre/kg.	250	251	255	258	264	281	279	268	230	250	251	258	[5]261
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London[6]	Pence/lb.	29 53	29 06	28.78	33 20	32.29	31 65	27.46	27.03	25 00	28 09	21.53	25.76	22.81
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[7]	Pence/lb.	23.48	22.75	19 60	21 20	19.12	23 14	23 35	25 38	24 50	22 56	17.90	18.50	16.82
Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[8]	Pence/lb.	20.95	19.05	15.00	15 40	16.26	[10]20 27	21.67	22 58	21.79	21 15	16 96	17.25	16.63
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London[11]														
Old season's	Pence/lb.	24 84	23 62	20 30	19 16	19 68	20 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.21
New season's	Pence/lb.	28 63	27 25	24 61	23 85	24 26	23 78	24 38	25 43	26 44	27 22	24.95	23.76	26.41
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	16.75	16.10	16 11	16.90	17 24	19 51	17 83	16 31	16 18	14 44	12 23	10.75	11.47
BACON														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	271/4	260/3	240/0	223/4	220/0	236/1	267/0	304/5	328/0	328/0	324/5	300/8	291/0
BUTTER														
U.K. : Danish, imported by Ministry of Food, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	400/0	400/0	400/0	400/0	395/0	368/0	345/0	342/6	384/0	[11]414/0	454/0	467/2	465/0
U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	361/0	345/0	342/0	342/0	342/0	342/0	329/3	325/0	349/0	381/0	399/6	403/2	402/3
CHEESE														
U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	172/0	155/0	152/0	150/6	152/6	170/7	182/8	188/9	217/0	245/6	266/0	270/10	272/0
EGGS														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	3.41	2.78	2 92	3.26	3.10	3.42	3.52	4.17	4.41	4.72	5.08	4.71	3.46
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction	Guilders/100 kg.	212	168	182	189	175	200	207	238	250	281	304	276	...
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	9 20	8.99	7 44	7 94	7.59	7 81	8.25	8.34	8.50	8.81	8.84	8.79	8.60
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York	U.S.c./lb.	14.47	14.11	13.81	14 76	14.12	13 84	13.28	12.84	13.38	13.59	13.19	11.94	12.12
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2.5	2/3 1/4	2/3 1/4	2/3 1/4	2/3 1/4	2/4 1/4	2/5 2/4	2/7	...
U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	10.8	10.8	10.5	11 8	10 8	12 0	13.5	13 8	14.8	14.8	13.3	13.3	[3]13.3
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	34.04	34.05	33.48	33.38	33.73	33.84	33.68	33.58	33.04	32.93	33.64	33.70	34.09
U.K.: Egyptian Karnak, fully good, Liverpool	Pence/lb.	47.40	48.00	47 69	46.06	45 20	44.81	49.21	50 25	49.20	47 36	48.08	. .	...
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	119.8	120.0	108.9	103.8	94.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	90.0	[9]94.2

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Price series of international significance (concluded) **Tableau 20. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956 Jan.
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	72.8	79 8	84 6	80.8	80 0	80 5	84 5	85 0	84 9	80.10	76 5	82.7	[3]88.2
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	113	116	114	112	112	112	107	—	96	97	97	99	100
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	98.96	99.11	88.12	89.71	91.02	105.26	127.35	143.20	147.39	124.79	121.28	[3]129.72	[3]116.63
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 ½" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Härnösand district	Kronor/standard	1 210	1 220	1 225	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 225	1 230	1 205	1 160	1 210	1 225
U.K. : Average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	78/10/4	76/1/0	78/13/1	80/3/8	80/8/5	83/8/11	82/18/5	82/8/3	83/0/2	86/3/9	87/4/1	85/7/11	85/15/9
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4" × 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	83 97	85 07	85 07	85 62	87 12	87 54	88 07	89 17	89.32	89 18	87 96	88.09	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	168.38	167 65	166.19	166.50	168.24	170 15	170 54	170 35	169 54	168 20	167.50	164 50	161 89
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	120 55	122 15	122 73	123 32	123 09	122.97	123 05	123 20	123 40	129.27	129 92	129.88	129.76
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	25 700	26 200	26 300	26 400	26 600	26 100	26 100	27 000	27 100	27 200	27 000	26 300	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	922.8	926.1	958.4	943 9	938 8	942.3	941 2	911 5	939 5	940 5	931.8	937.5	934.5
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	107 82	109 25	109 63	110 15	109 95	109 84	109 91	110 05	110 22	110 95	115 44	115.49	...
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./cwt.	2/13/1	2/11/11	2/13/3	2/12/11	2/12/5	2/13/1	2/12/11	2/13/1	2/13/3	2/13/1	2/12/7	2/13/0	2/12/5
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	29 600	29 700	30 200	30 000	29 400	30 200	30 500	29 900	30 200	30 600	30 000	30 600	...
FRESH FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112lb.	57	42	44	51	44	35	39	45	46	53	44	49	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112lb.	26	25	21	32	26	25	27	21	18	24	30	36	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112lb.	71	60	46	54	54	53	56	53	67	69	60	68	...
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	21 500	21 500	20 500	21 500	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	12.90	12.90	12 90	12.70	12 50	12.50	12.80	12.80	12.80	12 80	12 60	[3]12.60	[3]12.60

[1]From 3 January 1956, new series not comparable with the previous one owing to changes in basis and grades. — [2]Provisional. — [3]Green. — [4]Tunisian. — [5]5% from 27 July 1955. — [6]Since November 1955, metric ton. — [7]Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d : India - from 10 January 1955, 1/0 ; from 4 April, 0/9.7 ; from 6 June, 0/5.2 ; from 1 August, 0/7.5 ; from 1 October, 0/9.7 ; from 1 January 1956, 0/7.5 ; Ceylon - from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9 ; from 21 April, 1/6.5 ; from 6 June, 0/9.5 ; from 9 September, 1/0.2 ; — [8]Type 11 only. — [9]Average of daily median prices. — [10]New season's. — [11]Since October, private imports only.

[1]Depuis le 3 janvier 1956, la nouvelle série n'est pas comparable avec l'ancienne, les spécifications ayant été modifiées. — [2]Chiffres provisoires. — [3]Fèves vertes. — [4]Tunisienne. — [5]5% depuis le 27 juillet 1955. — [6]Depuis novembre 1955, tonne métrique. — [7]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Taxe à l'exportation, en shillings et pence : Inde - après le 10 janvier 1955, 1/0 ; après le 4 avril, 0/9,7 ; après le 6 juin, 0/5,2 ; après le 1er août, 0/7,5; après le 1er octobre, 0/9,7 ; après le 1er janvier 1956, 0/7,5 ; Ceylan - après le 24 janvier 1955, 1/11,9 ; après le 21 avril, 1/6,5 ; après le 6 juin, 0/9,5 ; après le 9 septembre, 1/0,2. — [8]Type 11 seulement. — [9]Moyenne des prix médians quotidiens. — [10]De la nouvelle campagne. — [11]Depuis octobre, importations privées seulement.

Table 21. - Wheat : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Froment : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Egypt	France	Germany, W.	India	Ireland, Rep. of
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Sh/d. per 60 lb.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 60 lb.	Piastres/ 150 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Sh/d. per 280 lb.
1934-38	9.19	3/8.6	101.11	[1]0.97	[2]140	[2]142	[1]20.5	[4]3.55	25/4
1947	[1]20.00	16/8.1	395.00	2.88	[1]320	[3] 850	20.6	11.84	54/10
1948	23.00	[1, 3]15/11.5	430.00	2.26	320	2 300	26.0	22.17	61/11
1949	23.50	18/10	422.17	2.19	320	2 500	26.0	22.68	62/6
1950	30.50	19/0.17	422.39	2.13	320	2 600	33.0	[2]12.80	62/6
1951	34.00	21/5.17	449.59	2.33	320	3 631	44.2	12.80	67/6
1952	50.00	19/11.14	471.18	2.17	320	3 636	42.0	12.75	75/0
1953	50.00	15/6	475.32	1.86	455	3 638	41.8	14.71	80/0
1954	50.00	[4]14/4	471.08	1.73	441	[5]3 446	40.7	12.36	80/0
1955	70.00	...	453.65	1.72	...	...	...	...	75/0
1955 I.	50.00	14/6	456.09	1.72	450	3 469	42.8	14.25	80/0
II	50.00	14/6	457.33	1.74	450	3 494	43.2	13.50	80/0
III	50.00	14/6	471.60	1.76	450	3 519	43.2	12.75	80/0
IV	50.00	14/6	481.80	1.76	400	3 544	43.2	10.50	80/0
V	50.00	14/6	482.83	1.76	400	3 450	43.2	11.00	80/0
VI	50.00	14/6	484.53	1.76	400	3 338	43.2	12.38	80/0
VII	50.00	14/6	486.60	1.76	400	[5]3 340	41.1	13.00	80/0
VIII	50.00	14/6	420.33	1.76	400	3 342	40.9	12.50	67/6
IX	50.00	13/11.5	424.00	1.75	400	3 367	41.0	12.56	67/6
X	50.00	13/8	425.70	1.72	400	3 392	41.4	13.00	67/6
XI	50.00	13/4	425.60	1.73	400	3 417	41.9	13.75	67/6
XII	70.00	...	427.40	1.72	400	3 442	42.5	15.50	70/0
1955 I.	70.00	...	438.20	1.72	400	...	...	15.00	72/6
	Prices in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.								
1934-38	30	27	36	[1]35	[2]48	[2]68	[1]83	[4]33	49
1947	[1]60	99	91	105	[1]88	—	—	96	87
1948	68	[1, 3]89	98	83	88	[1]86	78	180	98
1949	62	78	93	74	69	74	67	169	91
1950	61	78	84	74	61	74	79	[1]72	69
1951	68	88	90	85	61	104	105	72	74
1952	100	82	94	82	61	104	100	72	83
1953	100	64	95	70	87	104	100	83	88
1954	100	[6]59	94	65	84	[6]98	97	70	88
1955	39	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	83
1955 I.	100	60	91	65	86	99	102	80	88
II	100	60	91	65	86	99	103	76	88
III	100	60	94	66	86	101	103	72	88
IV	100	60	96	65	77	101	103	59	88
V	100	60	97	66	77	99	103	62	88
VI	100	60	97	66	77	95	103	70	88
VII	100	60	97	66	77	95	98	73	88
VIII	100	60	84	66	77	95	97	70	74
IX	100	57	85	65	77	96	98	71	74
X	75	56	85	63	77	97	99	73	74
XI	28	55	85	64	77	9d	100	77	74
XII	39	...	85	63	77	98	101	87	77
1955 I.	39	...	88	63	77	...	...	84	80

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina and Australia, December-November ; Canada and France, August-July ; Egypt, June-May ; Germany, July-June ; India, May-April. — [2]1935-38. — [3]1936 and 1938 prices are for September only, and 1937 price for August only. — [4]1939. — [5]Calendar year average for 1948 : 18/8 per 60 lb. or $111 per metric ton ; average January-July 1949, 15/1, or $97; average August-November 1949, 17/6½ or $86. — [6]Provisional.

Argentina : No. 2 semi-hard, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires, price to producers ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Australia :** 1934-38, weighted average shippers' limits for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide ; 1947 through July 1949, basic export selling price of the Australian Wheat Board ; August 1949 - July 1953, selling price of wheat outside of IWA quota ; from August 1953, Wheat Board selling price for bulk wheat, f.o.b. — **Belgium :** Average price to producers, excluding taxes and premiums, leading markets. — **Canada :** No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1934-38, average of quotations, Winnipeg Grain Exchange ; 1947-July 1949 export price (Class II), to countries other than the United Kingdom ; from August 1949, Wheat Board selling price. — **Egypt :** Middling Hindi ; 1935-38, wholesale price, Cairo ; from 1947, 94% purity, government fixed price to producers. — **France :** Domestic, fair average quality, official basic price to producers, including statistical taxes and bonuses where applicable. — **Germany, Western :** Standard price to producers. — **India :** Average wholesale price ; 1939-49, provincial ; 1950-April 1953, procurement price, Punjab ; from May 1953, wholesale price, Moga, Punjab. — **Ireland, Rep. of :** Price to producers for deliveries to grower's nearest shipping point, or to purchaser's premises.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Argentine et Australie, décembre-novembre ; Canada et France, août-juillet : Egypte, juin-mai ; Allemagne, juillet-juin ; Inde, mai-avril. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Pour 1936 et 1938, les prix s'entendent pour septembre seulement ; pour 1937, pour août seulement. — [4]1939. — [5]Moyenne pour l'année civile 1948 : 18/8 par 60 lb., ou $111 par tonne. Moyenne pour la période janvier-juillet 1949 : 15/1 ou $97. Moyenne pour la période août-novembre 1949 : 17/6.5 ou $86. — [6]Provisoire.

Argentine : Blé Nº 2 demi-dur, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires, prix à la production ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Australie :** 1934-38, moyenne pondérée des prix maximums payés par les exportateurs à la production pour blé en sacs et en vrac, à Sydney, Melbourne et Adélaïde ; 1947-juillet 1949, prix de base à l'exportation de l'« Australian Wheat Board » ; août 1949-juillet 1953, prix pour quantités vendues en dehors de celles fixées par l'AIB ; à partir d'août 1953, prix de vente du « Wheat Board » pour blé en vrac, f.o.b. — **Belgique :** Prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes et primes non comprises. — **Canada :** Nº 1, du Nord, en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1934-38, moyennes des cours du marché de Winnipeg ; 1947-juillet 1949, prix à l'exportation (catégorie II) pour pays autres que le Royaume-Uni ; à partir d'août 1949, prix de vente de la Commission canadienne du blé. — **Egypte :** « Middling Hindi » ; 1935-38, prix de gros au Caire ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production pour blé pur à 94%. — **France :** Tendre, loyal et marchand, récolte métropolitaine, prix de base officiel à la production, taxe statistique comprise et primes s'il y a lieu. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Prix standard à la production. — **Inde :** Moyenne des prix de gros ; 1939-49, en province ; 1950-avril 1953, prix d'achat du gouvernement, Pendjab ; à partir de mai 1953, prix de gros, Moga (Pendjab). — **Irlande, Rép. d':** Prix à la production du blé livré au centre d'expédition le plus proche de l'exploitation, ou de l'entrepôt de l'acheteur.

Table 21. - Wheat : Prices in selected countries (concluded) **Tableau 21. - Froment : Prix dans certains pays (fin)**

Year and month — Année et mois	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Pakistan	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	Union of S. Africa	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Lire/ 100 kg.	Yen/ 100 kg.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Kurus / kg.	Sh/d. per 200 lb.	Sh/d. per 112 lb	Dollars/ 60 lb.
1934-38	[1]115	13.30	[1]10.05	—	50.18	[1]7.83	5.57	[1]9/1	9/5	[1]1.01
1947	12 917	[1]758.33	20.00	—	163.42	28.59	24.34	41/0	19/11	2.52
1948	8 921	1 776.97	21.00	10.3	199.50	29.65	27.13	43/0	23/8	2.19
1949	6 559	2 307.17	22.50	10.5	250.00	30.61	35.04	43/0	24/4	2.16
1950	6 566	2 775.00	22.85	8.1	326.58	31.29	31.42	47/0	26/7	2.28
1951	6 629	3 041.66	24.25	8.5	419.96	42.48	31.70	50/5	28/1	2.43
1952	7 471	3 333.33	26.00	14.0	387.88	54.81	32.40	54/1	28/9	2.32
1953	7 061	3 420.00	26.00	13.a	387.63	48.62	32.83	55/0	30/3	2.27
1954	7 332	3 563.33	26.00	10.6	395.10	44.34	34.01	54/1	[2]25/5	2.37
1955	...	3 547.00	...	9.6	...	...	...	53/3	...	...
1955 I	7 425	3 563.00	26.80	9.8	398.00	44.03	35.36	54/1	[2]24/1	2.44
II	7 425	3 563.00	26.00	9.2	404.00	44.27	37.69	54/1	25/0	2.46
III	7 455	3 563.00	26.20	8.9	392.00	44.51	36.13	54/1	23/8	2.46
IV	7 600	3 563.00	26.40	8.8	392.00	—	35.58	54/1	22/3	2.45
V	7 750	3 563.00	26.40	8.6	392.00	—	36.07	54/1	21/4	2.53
VI	7 175	3 563.00	—	8.5	392.00	—	34.90	54/1	21/5	2.19
VII	6 625	3 547.00	—	8.5	392.00	—	33.59	54/1	22/2	2.16
VIII	6 550	3 547.00	24.40	8.8	417.00	—	33.56	54/1	20/1	2.15
IX	6 590	3 547.00	24.60	9.6	417.00	40.00	31.93	54/1	20/1	2.16
X	6 713	3 547.00	24.80	10.8	417.00	40.23	33.01	54/1	20/10	2.20
XI	6 906	3 547.00	25.00	11.6	419.00	40.58	...	53/3	22/1	2.21
XII	6 825	3 547.00	...	11.7	...	40.90	...	53/3	22/9	2.25
1956 I	6 900	[3]3 547.00	...	...	...	41.23	...	[3]53/3	23/9	2.24
	Prices in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.									
1934-38	[1]77	38	[1]63	—	64	[1]45	44	[1]52	46	[1]37
1947	—	—	75	—	—	80	87	91	79	93
1948	155	—	80	83	—	82	97	92	94	80
1949	112	[1]64	77	85	—	63	125	66	88	79
1950	105	77	60	66	—	60	112	73	73	84
1951	106	84	64	69	—	82	113	78	77	89
1952	120	93	68	113	—	106	116	83	79	85
1953	113	95	68	112	—	94	117	85	83	83
1954	117	99	68	86	—	86	121	83	[2]70	87
1955	...	99	...	72	...	...	...	82	...	...
1955 I	119	99	68	79	—	85	126	83	[2]66	90
II	119	99	68	75	—	86	135	83	69	90
III	119	99	69	72	—	86	129	83	71	90
IV	122	99	69	71	—	—	127	83	61	90
V	124	99	69	69	—	—	129	83	59	93
VI	115	99	—	69	—	—	125	83	59	80
VII	106	99	—	69	—	—	120	83	61	79
VIII	105	99	64	49	—	—	120	83	55	79
IX	105	99	65	52	—	77	114	83	55	79
X	107	99	65	61	—	78	118	83	57	81
XI	110	99	66	65	—	78	...	82	61	81
XII	109	99	...	66	...	79	...	82	63	83
1956 I	110	[3]99	...	...	...	80	...	[3]82	65	82

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Italy, Japan, and United States, July-June ; Netherlands August-July ; Sweden, August-June ; Union of South Africa, November-October — [2]From July 1954, deficiency payments are not included. — [3]Provisional.

Italy : Soft, price to producers ; 1934-38, government fixed price, ex warehouse, Northern Italy; from 1947, free price, Padua — **Japan :** Average price to producers, including straw bags ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Netherlands :** Average price to producers, Groningen. — **Pakistan :** Common variety, wholesale price, Lyallpur. — **Spain :** Average wholesale price. — **Sweden :** Winter, average quality, price to producers ; 1934-38, coastal towns ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Turkey:** Soft, average of quotations, Istanbul Exchange. — **Union of South Africa :** Class B, Grade 1, average price to producers, bagged, f.o.r. ; government fixed price since 1938. — **United Kingdom :** Average price to producers ; 1934-38, including deficiency payments ; 1947-52, fixed price of millable wheat, including, through June 1950, an allowance for acreage payments. — **United States :** No. 2 Hard Winter, wholesale price, Kansas City.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Italie, Japon et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Pays-Bas, août-juillet ; Suède, août-juin ; Union Sud-Africaine, novembre-octobre. — [2]A partir de juillet 1954, ne comprend pas les paiments dits de compensation. — [3]Provisoire.

Italie : Prix à la production pour blé tendre ; 1934-38, prix fixé par le gouvernement, à l'entrepôt, Italie septentrionale ; à partir de 1947, cours du marché libre à Padoue — **Japon :** Prix moyen à la production, y compris la sacherie de paille ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Pays-Bas :** Prix moyen à la production, Groningue. — **Pakistan :** Prix de gros du blé commun, à Lyallpur. — **Espagne :** Moyenne des prix de gros. — **Suède :** Blé d'hiver de qualité moyenne, prix à la production, 1934-38, dans les villes côtières ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Turquie :** Blé tendre ; moyenne des cours sur le marché d'Istanbul. — **Union Sud-Africaine :** Blé de première qualité de la catégorie B, prix moyen à la production pour blé en sacs, f.o.r. ; à partir de 1938, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni :** Prix moyen à la production ; 1934-38, y compris les primes de compensation ; 1947-52, prix fixé pour blé de mouture, y compris, jusqu'à fin juin 1950, une prime d'ensemencement. — **Etats-Unis :** « Hard Winter » N° 2, prix de gros à Kansas City.

Table 22. - Rye : Prices in selected countries **Tableau 22. - Seigle : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month	Argentina	Austria	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, W.	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Schillings/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 56 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Markkas/ kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Ku us/ kg.	I	II
											Dollars/56 lb.	
1934-38	[1]7.65	24.01	[2]0.62	14.53	2.10	91.06	[2]17.8	39.48	[2]16.61	4.36	[2]0.59	[2]0 69
1947	[2]17.50	38.51	3.74	[2]30.25	12.50	[2]1 783.00	18 9	208.20	28.59	20.14	2.25	2.65
1948	17.50	50.90	1.40	37.25	13.88	2 160.00	24.0	207.52	29.65	21.63	1.46	1.58
1949	16.50	67.02	1.46	43.34	17.68	2 162.50	24.0	208 20	30 61	24.11	1.21	1.42
1950	23.50	87 28	1.85	58.96	23.11	1 975.25	28.8	208.20	30.24	21 02	1.32	1.62
1951	28.00	146 05	1.94	51.82	27.78	2 883.00	40 8	226.54	40.64	19.90	1.53	1.79
1952	42.00	179.79	1.58	53 82	29.00	2 820.83	40.4	251.88	50.31	20.49	1.72	1.91
1953	42 00	182.13	0.99	38.45	30.10	2 658.00	39.8	286.87	47 12	22 53	1.30	1.23
1954	42.00	185 38	1.12	45.94	31.50	[2]2 175.00	37.7	278.24	39 66	26.29	[2]1.12	1.32
1955	50.00	186.42	...	...	32.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955 I	42.00	189.50	1.17	46.69	32.45	2 200	40.7	279 00	39.04	27 09	1.18	1.42
II	42.00	190.50	1.16	47.88	32.60	2 100	41.1	282.00	39.27	27.48	1.16	1.40
III	42 00	190 50	1.03	46 31	32.75	2 100	41.1	275.00	39 51	26 44	1.12	1.32
IV	42.00	190.50	0 99	45.25	33.22	2 200	41.1	275.00	—	26.05	1 06	1.25
V	42.00	190.50	1.02	—	32.56	2 200	41.2	275.00	—	26 41	1.06	1.23
VI	42 00	190.50	1.00	—	32.69	2 500	41.2	275.00	—	27.30	1 03	1.14
VII	42.00	177.50	0.99	—	32.72	2 100	39.0	275.00	—	27 22	0.90	1.04
VIII	42.00	179.50	0.87	39 25	32.27	2 200	38.8	275.00	—	27.34	0.84	1.05
IX	42 00	181.50	0 95	41.00	32.66	2 200	39.0	275.00	36 36	26.72	0.87	1.11
X	42 00	183.50	0 97	42.06	32.93	2 300	39.4	275.00	36.78	26 67	0.93	1.06
XI	42 00	185.50	0 95	42.00	33.27	2 400	39 9	277.00	37.18	...	0.90	1.03
XII	50.00	187.50	1.03	45.90	33.98	2 500	40.5	...	37.36	...	0.94	1.16
1956 I	50 00	239.50	1.10	47.19	...	...	...	...	37.49	...	0.95	1.16
	Prices in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t. m.											
1934-38	[1]25	47	[2]24	32	46	43	[2]72	50	[2]42	35	[2]23	[2]27
1947	[2]52	—	14/	[2]63	92	—	—	—	80	72	89	104
1948	52	—	55	78	102	[2]81	72	—	82	77	58	62
1949	44	—	53	65	108	64	60	—	63	86	48	56
1950	47	—	68	85	100	56	69	—	58	75	52	64
1951	56	68	76	75	121	82	97	—	79	71	60	70
1952	84	84	64	78	126	81	96	—	97	73	68	75
1953	84	75	40	56	131	76	95	—	91	80	51	48
1954	84	71	45	67	137	[2]62	90	—	77	94	[2]44	52
1955	28	72	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955 I	84	73	47	68	141	63	97	—	75	97	46	56
II	84	73	46	69	142	60	98	—	76	98	46	55
III	84	73	41	67	142	60	98	—	76	94	44	52
IV	84	73	39	66	144	63	98	—	—	93	42	49
V	84	73	41	—	142	63	98	—	—	94	42	48
VI	84	73	40	—	142	71	98	—	—	98	41	45
VII	84	68	37	—	142	60	93	—	—	97	35	41
VIII	84	69	35	57	140	63	92	—	—	98	33	41
IX	84	70	38	59	142	63	93	—	70	95	34	44
X	63	71	38	61	143	66	94	—	71	95	36	42
XI	23	71	38	61	145	69	95	—	72	...	35	41
XII	28	72	41	66	148	71	96	...	72	...	37	46
1956 I	28	92	43	68	...	...	...	...	72	...	37	46

[1]1936-38. — [2]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Canada, Denmark and France, August-July ; Germany and United States, July-June ; and Sweden, August-June. — [3]Provisional.

Argentina : No. 2, bagged, on wagon, in port Buenos Aires, price to producers : from 1947, government fixed price. — **Austria** : Basic wholesale price, government fixed. — **Canada** : No. 2 C.W., for domestic use and for export, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, average of quotations, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. — **Denmark** : 1934-38, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange ; 1947 through July 1949, and September 1951 through July 1953, fixed price to producers including delivery premium ; August 1949 through July 1951 and from September 1953, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **Finland** : Average price to producers. — **France** : Domestic, price to producers, excluding taxes ; 1934-38, free price, Paris ; 1947-50, government fixed price ; from 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : Standard price to producers. — **Spain** : Average, wholesale price. — **Sweden** : Average price to producers ; 1934-38, coastal towns ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Turkey** : Average of quotations, Istanbul Exchange. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. II - No. 2, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

[1]1936-38. — [2]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada, Danemark et France, août-juillet ; Allemagne et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; et Suède, août-juin. — [3]Provisoire.

Argentine : N° 2, en sac, sur wagon au port de Buenos Aires, prix à la production; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Autriche** : Prix de gros moyen de base, fixé par le gouvernement. — **Canada** : C.O. N° 2, pour la consommation domestique et pour exportation, en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur, moyenne des cours du marché de Winnipeg. — **Danemark** : 1934-38, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de Copenhague ; 1947 à fin juillet 1949 et septembre 1951 à fin juillet 1953, prix fixé à la production, prime de livraison comprise ; août 1949 à fin juillet 1951, et à partir de septembre 1953, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de Copenhague. — **Finlande** : Prix moyen à la production. — **France** : Récolte métropolitaine, prix à la production, taxes non comprises ; 1934-38, marché libre de Paris ; 1947-50, cote officielle ; à partir de 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Prix standard à la production. — **Espagne** : Prix de gros moyen. — **Suède** : Prix moyen à la production ; 1934-38, sur les marchés côtiers ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Turquie** : Moyenne des cours à la Bourse d'Istanbul. — **Etas-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - N° 2, prix de gros à Minneapolis.

Table 23. - Rice : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 23. - Riz : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Paddy					Milled rice - Riz usiné						
	Burma	Italy	Japan	Thailand	United States	Brazil	Egypt	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	United States	Viet-Nam
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Kyats/ 4,600 lb.	*Lire/ 100 kg.*	*Yen/ 100 kg.*	*Baht/ 1,000 kg.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Cruzeiros/ 60 kg.*	*Piastres/ 200 kg.*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb.*	*Rupiah/ 100 kg.*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Piastres/ 100 kg.*
1934-38	88	[1]74	19.46	40.69	[1]1.62	[2]64 03	[2]204	[4]3.70	[5]6.42	—	[1]3.66	6.18
1947	301	6 567	1 206.67	792.84	5.98	158.52	617	[6]15.00	...	...	13.20	190 00
1948	300	6 215	2 492.33	795.89	4.87	209.81	617	[7]16 50	92.25	29.59	9.25	210.00
1949	298	5 354	2 971 33	752.27	4.10	277.51	617	[7]16.50	101.10	29.73	7.85	262.67
1950	300	5 642	4 104.00	744 68	5 09	204.86	616	[8]16 13	110.03	19.78	9.90	218.00
1951	300	6 231	4 816 66	786.90	4.82	206 02	585	[8]16 13	241.13	20.61	9 85	231.10
1952	300	6 543	5 126 00	871 86	5.86	304 56	587	[8]16.75	283.24	22 52	11 30	363.17
1953	300	6 306	5 626.66	798.97	5.19	504.55	537	[8]16 75	249.90	20.61	9.10	401 00
1954	300	6 245	6 290.00	705 42	[10]4.38	580.20	587	[8]16.75	244 57	14 14	9 50	334.50
1955	300	...	6 687 00	923.84	...	...	587	16.67	284.18	15 94	...	...
1955 I	300	6 400	[9]6 290 00	761.13	4 51	650 00	587	16 12	264 35	13 12	9.40	[10]323 00
II	300	[9]6 400	6 290 00	782.57	4.40	640 90	587	16 00	250 49	11 69	9.40	[10]326.00
III	300	[9]6 400	6 290 00	803 03	4.45	558 14	597	15.50	258 42	11.56	9.70	[10]331.00
IV	300	6 400	6 290.00	832.51	4 52	466.65	587	16.25	248.77	12.19	10.70	[10]370.00
V	300	6 400	6 290 00	844 02	4.45	469.60	587	16.38	250 88	13.44	11.25	[10]374 00
VI	300	[9]6 400	6 290 00	915 03	4.35	440 00	587	17.50	254.64	15.12	11 25	...
VII	300	[9]6 430	6 290 00	909.57	4.27	440.00	587	17.75	258 33	15.25	10 75	[10]420.00
VIII	300	6 400	6 290 00	972.67	4.11	444.44	587	17.50	274.00	17.25	9.05	[10]471.00
IX	300	[9]6 400	[9]6 290 00	1 052.79	4.50	522 60	587	17.50	292 10	19.12	8.90	[10]485.00
X	300	5 800	6 290 00	1 069 95	4 60	517 80	587	17.50	310.44	21 56	8 90	...
XI	300	5 650	6 687.00	1 069.37	4 63	510.00	587	16.50	397 75	21 94	9.25	...
XII	300	5 540	6 687.00	1 063.50	4 62	...	587	15 50	350.00	19.00	9.20	...
1956 I	...	5 762	[10]6 687.00	...	4 43	...	[11]587	15.75	376 00	...	9.10	...
	Prices in U.S. dollars/ m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.											
1934-38	16	[1]68	56	18	[1]36	[2]51	[2]52	[4]35	[5]35	—	[1]81	28
1947	44	—	—	80	132	141	128	[6]122	...	...	291	—
1948	43	108	—	80	107	187	128	[7]134	—	240	204	166
1949	39	113	[1]83	71	90	250	108	[7]122	—	241	173	154
1950	30	90	114	60	112	185	83	[8]91	—	160	218	106
1951	30	100	134	63	105	186	84	[8]91	—	167	217	112
1952	30	105	142	70	129	274	84	[8]94	—	182	249	177
1953	30	101	156	64	114	—	84	[8]94	219	167	201	144
1954	30	100	175	57	[8]97	—	84	[8]94	215	114	209	96
1955	30	...	186	51	...	...	84	94	249	109	...	...
1955 I	30	102	175	50	99	—	84	91	232	105	207	[10]92
II	30	102	175	49	97	—	84	90	220	95	207	[10]93
III	30	102	175	49	98	—	84	87	227	94	214	[10]95
IV	30	102	175	50	100	—	84	91	218	99	236	[10]106
V	30	102	175	50	98	—	84	92	220	109	248	[10]107
VI	30	102	175	54	96	—	84	98	223	122	248	...
VII	30	102	175	54	94	—	84	100	227	123	237	[10]120
VIII	30	102	175	50	91	—	84	98	240	97	200	[10]135
IX	30	102	175	49	99	—	[8]4	98	256	108	196	[10]140
X	30	93	175	50	101	—	84	98	272	121	196	...
XI	30	90	186	51	102	—	84	93	349	123	204	...
XII	30	89	186	51	102	...	84	87	307	107	203	...
1956 I	...	92	[10]186	...	98	...	[10]84	89	330	...	201	...

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Italy, September-August ; Japan, November-October ; United States, August-July — [2]1938. — [3]1935-38. — [4]1938/39 crop year, April-March. — [5]1937. — [6]From 23 December 1946 through 22 February 1948. — [7]From 23 February 1948 through 8 January 1950 — [8]9 January 1950 through December 1951. — [9]From January 1957, through July 1954 — [10]Provisional.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Italie, septembre-août ; Japon, novembre-octobre ; Etats-Unis, août-juillet. — [2]1938. — [3]1935-38. — [4]Campagne agricole 1938/39, avril-mars. — [5]1937. — [6]Du 23 décembre 1946 au 22 février 1948 inclus. — [7]Du 23 février 1948 au 8 janvier 1950 inclus. — [8]Du 9 janvier 1950 à fin décembre 1951. — [9]De janvier 1952 à fin juillet 1954. — [10]Provisoire.

PADDY

Burma : Wholesale price, Rangoon ; from February 1949, government price to producers. — **Italy** : Common, "Originario" type, price to producers ; 1934-38, fixed by government ; from 1947, free price, Pavia. — **Japan**: Brown rice, price to producers, including straw bags ; from 1947, government fixed price, excluding shipping charges and early delivery and quota bonuses, but including production bonuses. — **Thailand** : No. 1, Na Suan, wholesale price, delivered alongside mills, Bangkok. — **United States** : Average price received by farmers.

MILLED RICE

Brazil : Wholesale price ; 1938, good quality, clean, Agulha, Sao Paulo ; from 1947, first quality, long grained, bagged, Porto Alegre. — **Egypt**: Rosetta, Japanese, hulled and bleached; wholesale price, Cairo and Alexandria ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **India** : 1938/39, Grade B, home-grown, wholesale price, Calcutta ; 1947 through July 1954, government fixed price for rationed quantities ; from August 1954, Kalma variety free price. — **Indonesia**: Wholesale price : 1937, Krawang, average of prices at Djakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya ; from 1948, factory rice, B.A., Djakarta. — **Pakistan** : Wholesale price ; 1948 and 1949, medium variety, Mymensingh ; 1950-53, coarse variety, Rangpur ; from 1954, medium variety, Dacca (East Pakistan). — **United States** : Wholesale price, New Orleans ; 1934-47, Blue Rose, extra fancy ; 1948 and 1949, Zenith, extra fancy ; from 1950, Zenith No. 2. — **Viet-Nam** : No. 1 white, 25% broken, wholesale price, Saigon.

PADDY

Birmanie : Prix de gros, Rangoun ; à partir de février 1949, prix du gouvernement à la production. — **Italie** : Qualité courante, type « Originario », prix à la production ; 1934-38, fixé par le gouvernement ; à partir de 1947, cours du marché libre à Pavie. — **Japon** : Riz brun ; prix à la production, sacs de paille compris ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement, non compris les frais de transport ni les primes de prompte livraison et de contingent atteint, mais y compris les primes à la production. — **Thaïlande** : Na Suan N° 1, en gros, livré aux rizeries à Bangkok. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix moyen à la production.

RIZ USINÉ

Brésil : Prix de gros ; 1938, riz Agulha propre, de bonne qualité, Sao Paulo ; à partir de 1947, première qualité, longs grains, en sacs, Porto Alegre. — **Egypte** : Rosetta, japonais, décortiqué et blanchi ; prix de gros, Le Caire et Alexandrie ; à partir d'août 1941, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Inde** : 1938/39, qualité B domestique ; Prix de gros, Calcutta ; de 1947 à fin juillet 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement pour les quantités rationnées ; depuis août 1954, qualité Kalma, prix du marché libre. — **Indonésie** : Prix de gros ; 1937, Krawang, moyenne des prix à Djakarta, Samarank et Sourabaya ; à partir de 1948, riz de rizerie, B.A., Djakarta. — **Pakistan** : Prix de gros ; 1948 et 1949, variété moyenne, Mymensingh ; 1950-53, variété grossière, Rangpour, depuis 1954, variété moyenne, Dacca (Pakistan oriental). — **Etats-Unis**: Prix de gros, Nouvelle-Orléans ; 1934-47, qualité fantaisie supérieure « Blue Rose » ; 1948 et 1949, qualité fantaisie supérieure « Zenith » ; depuis 1950, « Zenith » N° 2. — **Viet-Nam** : N° 1, blanc, 25% de brisures, prix de gros, Saigon.

Table 24. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices[1]

Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A), et des prix de gros généraux (G)[1]

1953 = 100

Year and month — Année et mois	Austria		Belgium		Brazil		Canada		Chile		Costa Rica[3]		Ecuador	
	A	G[2]	A	G	A[4]	G[5]	A	G	A	G[6]	A	G	A[7]	G
1948.....	44	42	106	94	47	53	105	88	35	37	91	101	...	...
1950.....	74	71	96	93	64	66	107	96	45	50	97	113	...	...
1951.....	90	95	105	113	78	79	121	109	58	66	106	116	...	...
1952.....	110	106	103	107	88	87	113	102	79	81	102	105	97	97
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	104	105	98	99	129	130	95	98	165	157	104	104	102	99
1955.....	106	108	...	101	...	...	93	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
1954 VII....	112	109	96	99	132	134	99	99	167	161	102	105	102	100
VIII...	108	106	95	98	132	135	94	98	181	171	102	105	102	98
IX....	107	106	95	98	133	136	93	98	188	174	98	104	101	99
X....	107	106	94	99	133	136	91	97	186	176	100	105	100	98
XI....	109	108	95	99	136	138	92	97	188	182	106	106	100	98
XII...	109	108	94	99	137	140	93	98	199	194	112	108	101	98
1955 I.....	108	109	97	101	143	143	94	98	208	203	114	108	110	109
II....	107	108	94	100	142	141	93	99	211	212	112	105	112	110
III....	106	108	92	100	141	141	92	99	228	227	113	105	111	109
IV....	106	108	91	101	141	144	96	99	238	240	115	107	112	111
V....	105	107	93	101	142	144	96	99	256	253	116	108	109	108
VI....	108	110	95	101	141	144	96	99	269	268	116	108	109	108
VII....	109	111	93	101	143	146	95	99	284	279	112	107	...	108
VIII...	110	112	94	101	147	149	92	100	313	302	108	106	109	109
IX....	105	109	95	101	149	152	91	100	342	315	109	108	107	107
X....	104	108	96	101	152	154	89	100	359	331	106	108	108	107
XI....	102	107	94	101	...	...	89	100	...	...	...	...	109	108
XII...	100	106	...	102	...	...	89	100	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Finland		France		Germany, Western		Iran[8]		Ireland	Rep. of	Italy		Japan[9]		Mexico[10]	
	A[11]	G[6]	A	G	A[12]	G[13]	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G
1948.....	81	63	80	65	[14]92	[14]90	82	89	78	78	93	104	33	36	67	66
1950.....	80	73	82	78	88	85	66	70	82	82	95	93	67	70	73	79
1951.....	93	105	96	100	103	100	71	79	91	95	101	106	84	97	97	98
1952.....	101	104	105	105	101	103	79	83	94	100	100	100	93	100	104	102
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	100	100	99	98	102	98	120	118	99	[15]106	99	101	112	99	105	109
1955.....	100	99	98	98	102	101	109	115	104	...	...	...	112	98	...	...
1954 VII....	103	100	96	97	106	98	122	120	97	107	97	100	113	97	105	111
VIII...	102	100	99	98	102	98	121	119	97	106	98	100	113	97	107	112
IX....	97	100	97	97	101	98	117	117	98	105	98	100	114	98	104	112
X....	100	101	96	97	102	99	120	119	100	105	99	100	110	98	106	115
XI....	97	98	98	97	101	99	120	120	103	106	100	101	111	98	108	116
XII...	97	98	99	98	101	99	116	119	103	106	101	102	111	98	110	117
1955 I.....	100	98	99	98	102	100	115	119	103	109	101	102	113	98	110	118
II....	101	98	98	98	101	100	116	121	105	110	99	101	112	99	113	119
III....	103	99	98	98	101	100	115	119	107	110	99	101	113	99	118	122
IV....	105	99	97	97	102	100	114	118	107	111	100	101	114	98	121	123
V....	106	99	102	99	102	100	114	116	109	111	100	101	115	97	121	123
VI....	105	100	95	96	105	100	110	108	105	110	99	101	115	96	121	124
VII....	105	100	94	97	109	101	102	109	100	108	99	101	112	97	126	125
VIII...	107	100	95	98	105	101	102	114	98	108	100	100	111	97	127	127
IX....	101	99	99	99	103	101	99	109	100	109	99	100	109	97	128	127
X....	98	99	98	99	106	101	103	111	103	110	101	101	110	98	129	128
XI....	98	98	100	99	108	101	113	117	107	111	101	102	109	97	128	129
XII...	99	98	99	100	108	101	114	117	107	...	...	...	108	98	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir page fin du tableau.

Table 24. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices[1] (concluded)

Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A) et des prix de gros généraux (G)[1] (fin)

1953=100

Year and month — Année et mois	Netherlands		Norway		Paraguay[14]		Portugal		Sweden		United States		Venezuela[17]		Yugoslavia	
	A[7]	G[6]	A	G[6]	A	G	A	G[6]	A	G[6]	A	G	A	G	A[11]	G[12]
1948.....	81	75	71	66	[14]11	[14]12	98	86	71	72	111	95	91	102	...	...
1950.....	91	87	80	76	17	18	101	91	73	76	101	94	89	96	...	...
1951.....	99	107	98	94	33	28	98	97	86	100	117	104	96	102	...	...
1952.....	105	104	103	100	58	61	97	99	97	106	110	101	105	103	92	101
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	101	101	108	101	124	122	100	95	99	100	99	100	107	103	111	103
1955.....	...	...	108	102	...	...	...	...	104	104	92	100	...	...	122	107
1954 VII....	96	100	113	103	139	129	98	96	100	100	99	100	113	104	110	103
VIII...	94	100	112	103	139	129	98	96	99	99	99	100	111	105	111	103
IX....	94	100	109	102	...	...	97	94	97	99	96	100	107	103	114	103
X....	99	101	109	101	136	130	97	93	97	99	96	100	106	103	116	103
XI....	101	101	109	101	143	133	99	94	97	100	96	100	107	102	114	103
XII...	100	101	111	102	143	133	101	94	98	100	93	99	104	101	115	103
1955 I....	100	103	109	101	...	...	101	94	99	101	95	100	105	102	115	104
II....	98	102	106	101	...	...	101	95	100	101	96	100	94	101	118	105
III....	95	101	106	100	143	140	102	95	101	102	95	100	95	102	119	105
IV....	96	101	106	101	143	140	102	95	102	102	97	100	103	104	120	105
V....	94	101	108	101	147	142	101	95	103	103	96	100	102	103	122	105
VI....	95	101	109	101	147	143	100	95	104	103	95	100	103	104	123	105
VII....	94	101	110	103	...	...	99	94	110	105	92	100	103	104	128	107
VIII...	93	101	110	103	...	...	99	94	104	104	91	101	103	104	125	107
IX....	98	101	106	102	...	...	99	95	104	105	92	101	105	104	125	109
X....	98	102	107	102	...	...	101	96	105	105	89	101	100	104	125	109
XI....	98	102	107	102	...	...	103	96	108	106	87	101	...	...	124	109
XII...	...	...	108	103	...	...	...	...	112	107	85	101	...	...	122	109

NOTE : Table prepared from data supplied by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and national statistical offices. The index numbers were recalculated, wherever possible, on the base 1953 = 100, for the purpose of international comparability.

[1]Figures relate to prices of farm products, of animal and vegetable origin, excluding forestry products and fodder, unless otherwise specified. — [2]San José. — [3]Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products, and industrial raw materials. — [4]Including non-cultivated forest products, except timber. — [5]Source : Fundação Getúlio Vargas. — [6]Weighted by the value of home-consumed goods. — [7]Index of foodstuffs. — [8]Teheran. — [9]Tokyo. — [10]Mexico City. — [11]Includes fodder. — [12]Base : July 1952-June 1953 = 100. Annual figures for 12-month period beginning 1 July of year stated. — [13]Producers' prices of industrial products. — [14]July-December. — [15]Beginning 1954, home produced goods only. Base : January 1952 = 100. — [16]Asunción. — [17]Caracas. — [18]December. — [19]June-December.

NOTE : Tableau établi d'après les données fournies par le Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies et les services de statistique nationaux. Toutes les fois que cela a été possible, les nombres-indices ont été ramenés à la période de base 1953 = 100, afin d'en assurer la comparabilité sur le plan international.

[1]Les chiffres se rapportent aux prix des produits agricoles d'origine animale et végétale à l'exclusion des produits forestiers et du fourrage, sauf indication contraire. — [2]San José. — [3]Pondéré selon la valeur des aliments, des produits agricoles et des matières premières industrielles consommés dans le pays. — [4]Y compris les produits forestiers non cultivés, à l'exception des sciages. — [5]Source : Fundação Getúlio Vargas. — [6]Pondéré selon la valeur des produits consommés dans le pays. — [7]Nombres-indices des produits alimentaires. — [8]Téhéran. — [9]Tokyo. — [10]Mexico. — [11]Y compris le fourrage. — [12]Base : juillet 1952-juin 1953 = 100. Chiffres annuels se rapportant à la période de 12 mois commençant le 1er juillet de l'année indiquée. — [13]Prix à la production des produits industriels. — [14]Juillet-décembre. — [15]A partir de 1954, produits nationaux seulement. Base : janvier 1952 = 100. — [16]Asunción. — [17]Caracas. — [18]Décembre. — [19]Juin-décembre.

CORRIGENDUM

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. 5, No. 2, February 1956, Table 1, page 29. In the 1954/55 column for "Food", the index numbers of agricultural production for France and Switzerland appear as 173 and 171 respectively; they should read **123** and **121**.

Bulletin mensuel - Economie et statistique agricoles, Vol. N° 2, février 1956, tableau 1, page 29. Dans la colonne de 1954/55 pour « Produits alimentaires » les nombres-indices de la production agricole pour la France et la Suisse sont 173 et 171 respectivement; il faut lire **123** et **121**.

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